INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 22 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

MIDNIGHT FIRING IN BOMBAY.

ARMED POLICE PATROL STREETS TILL MIDNIGHT

Record Arrests In Bombay: Bonfires And Lathi Charges

"INDEPENDENCE" DAY INCIDENTS.

Exciting scenes marked the culmination of the "Independence Day" celebrations in Bombay on Tuesday. A lorry of armed police patrolled the Girgaum Back Road for several hours in the evening to to chase away crowds of demonstrators who adopted the novel and dangerous method of lighting bonfires in the streets.

The trouble started when the Mharbavdi police held up a procession which started from Chaupatti, following a public meeting held on the sands. When the warning to disperse was unheeded, the police charged the crowds and arrested the leaders of the procession. Inspite of repeated lathi charges, crowds collected again and again all along the Girgaum Back Road and excitement reached a high pitch.

BONFIRES EVERYWHERE.

A bonfire of a few caps and some clothes was lit at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Prarthana Samaj by some persons and soon this became the rage of the evening. When this came to the knowledge of the police, parties of sepoys were sent in all directions to drive away the crowds.

NEW PROCESSION FOR OLD.

The police were unable to check this activity for some time, and it was noticed that when the demonstrators could not get hold of foreign cloth, they collected grass and straw from the passing gharries and lit fires all along the Girgaum Back Road and even Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi. Ultimately, the police requisitioned a lorryful of armed police who patrolled the area.

The police were kept busy throughout the afternoon in breaking up processions and effecting arrests of those who led the processions. Many of the processions succeeded in dodging the police parties at the street corners and reached the Chaupatty sands where a meeting was held. The method adopted by the processionists was to form new processions from the point where one was broken up, and to go ahead.

PREVIOUS RECORD BROKEN.

The events of the day ended in about 90 arrests which so far is the highest reached in one day, after the revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the City. One third of these arrests were effected at the Chaupatty meeting. These included Mrs. Javerbai Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Seventh Emergency Council and two other members of the Council.

MIDNIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS

At midnight Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police visited the Mharbavdi police station as the crowds were still indulging in lighting bonfires and making noisy demonstrations. The police continued to rush in lorries and the number of arrests by the Mharbavdi police reached 33 being the total number of arrests for the day to over 100.

The late arrival of the police at Chaupatty enabled the three members of the Emergency Council to read the Independence resolution passed by the Lahore Congress in three different languages and also make short speeches. On arrival, the police formed a cordon round the speakers and those immediately surrounding them. In all 30 persons including two ladies were marched to the police vans and taken to the Gamdevi Police lock up.

There were some stray incidents of stone throwing on the part of the riff raf element in the crowd, but it was noticed that they were dissuaded from doing mischief by other people in the crowd. A man suspected to be a C. I. D. was mobbed and roughly handled, but he was rescued and given first aid by the Ambulance men. One of the stones smashed the rear glass of a car which belonged to a European.

25 ARRESTS IN GIRGAUM.

The demonstrations at the Girgaum Back Road were responsible for about 25 arrests. About 18 persons received slight injuries in the charges made by the police in dispersing the crowds.

TOLL OF FLAG SALUTATION

The day commenced with about 15 arrests in the different wards of the city for holding flag salutation ceremonies. In the afternoon at 4-30, a procession consisting of about 300 persons and headed by Syt. Ishwarlal M. Pathak, the dictator of the "C" Ward started from Bhang Wadi, Kalbadevi and marched towards Pydhoni. Large crowds followed the procession till it reached the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade. Here a police cordon had been drawn across the road. The procession was stopped and the flags carried by the leaders were snatched away by the police. A part of the crowd managed to cross the cordon and again formed itself into a procession and marched ahead. It appears that one man was going about with a large bundle of tricoloured national flags and supplying them to men at every stage a procession was broken up and a new one was formed.

NEW PROCESSION FORMED.

Marching uninterruptedly, the same procession reached Mharbavdi where again the police dispersed the processionists and arrested several persons. A part of the crowd followed their previous tactics and forming a new procession continued their march towards Chaupatty. They thus succeeded in reaching their destination.

As a result of the breaking up of several processions, the Mharbavdi police arrested in all 25 persons.

A similar procession was started from Azad Maidan at about 5-15 p. m. and a batch of six volunteers were arrested by the Esplanade Police. Another batch of three men were also apprehended for leading a second procession.

PROCESSIONISTS CHASED.

At Mandvi, police officers were seen chasing the processionists for a considerable distance of a couple of furlongs. The flag bearers proved quicker than the police who had to give up the chase. A procession headed by the Mandvi "Dictator" started at about 5-30 p. m. and when it reached the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Mohamed Ali Road, it was stopped by the Py-

(Continued on page 7).

INDEPENDENCE DAY ARRESTS GALORE

Calcutta 200: Delhi 103: Bombay 100.

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.—2 a.m. Midnight demonstrations at Girgaum Back Road took a serious turn at 12-15 a.m. when the police opened fire on the crowd. It is stated that the riff-raff elements threw stones at the Mharbavdi police station. Ten armed police came out and were ordered to open fire. Two shots were fired at the crowds and none was injured. The locality is still seething with excitement.

At about 1-30 a.m. an attempt was made to set fire to a police cabin at C.P. Tank. Some hay was put and it was lighted; but the timely arrival of the fire brigade saved the situation.

At 2 a.m., a severe lathi charge was made at C. P. Tank. There were a number of persons injured and they were removed to the hospital.

"Independence" day was celebrated on a nation-wide scale throughout the country and reports of arrests are pouring from all quarters.

Calcutta leads with 200 arrests including 18 women, and more arrests are recorded in Howrah, Serampore, Madridpur and Rajshahi.

Total arrests in Delhi number 103, including 5 under-age girls who were subsequently released.

Police broke up a procession in Cawnpore by resorting to lathi charge and in all, 18 persons were arrested.

In Bombay City the arrest reach the record figure of 100 and arrests have also take place in the suburbs and mofussil districts like Surat, Belgaum and Ahmedabad.

103 ARRESTS IN DELHI.

Processions Held Up.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The total number of arrests in Delhi to-day numbered 103, including 18 ladies. Of these five under-age girls and 26 volunteers were subsequently released, and the other 72 were lodged in the Central Jail. Malik Devidayal Deputy Superintendent of Police personally supervised the police operations.—A.P.

Mr. F. Ansari Arrested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Since yesterday, there has been considerable excitement in the city over the observance of the "Independence Day" which was celebrated to-day. Last night, a number of posters were put up all round the city and the police arrested 9 volunteers for posting them on the walls. This morning a flag salutation ceremony was hurriedly conducted in different wards, and the whole function in all cases was over before the police could reach the spot.

Ten volunteers were arrested in the morning for picketing the Birla Mills in Sabzimandi for trying to force a hartal on the workmen.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two Congress processions were seen coming towards the Clock Tower in Chandi Chowk, but before they arrived near it, they were surrounded by the police and arrested. Among them are Barrister Faridul Haq Ansari and Mr. Chamanlal, reporter of the "Hindustan Times." The police had to resort to some mild lathi charge in order to disperse a crowd near the Clock Tower. They also seized a number of uniforms which some Congress volunteers were carrying on camel-back.—A. P.

PUNJAB DICTATOR ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Chaudhri Hrishengopal Dutt, dictator, and Shrimati Karamdevi were arrested at Sialkot this afternoon on their way to picket cloth shops.

Earlier they led a procession and Chaudhri delivered a speech. —A. P.

Punjab Dictator Sentenced.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Khalifa Fazaldin, eighth "Dictator," Punjab Congress Committee was sentenced to-day by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Five Congress volunteers who were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Anarkali were sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to six months. A. P.

200 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

Including 18 Ladies.

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The day's arrests throughout the city in connecton with Independence Day celebrations total about two-hundred, including eighteen women.

Determined efforts were made by the volunteers from this morning till afternoon to violate the Police Commissioner's order. Volunteers concentrated their attention mainly in College Street, Burabazar and the Maidan. Fifty persons were arrested in two batches in Clive Street, while leading a procession in front of National Bank. Business was little affected.

Ninety-nine persons were arrested in the Southern section of the city, including twenty-three in the Maidan near the Ochterloney Monument which is being guarded by the mounted police since this morning. Sixteen volunteers arrested in front of the Corporation Office. Stray arrests were made in other parts of City.

Sixteen arrests were made in Howrah Town and the Suburbs and thirty in Serampore.

According to reports from the mofussil districts, similar attempts were made to hoist the national flag and celebrate the day. Fighteen persons including sixteen women were arrested in Madaripur and thirteen were arrested in Rajshahi.

LEADERS CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

To Discuss Present Political Situation.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

In order to discuss the present political situation and formulate future plans Diwan Chamanlal ex-M.L.A. has been in correspondence with leaders of all shades of opinion throughout the country and it has been decided to convene as early as possible a conference at Delhi, presumably under the chairmanship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Invitations have been issued to a large number of leaders including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Malik Barkat Ali, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. Jitendranath Basu, Babu Ramananda Chatterji, Mr. Krishnakumar Mitter, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Nirmal Chunder, Dr. Bidhan Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. Kironshankar Roy and Jogesh Chandra Gupta.

The date of the Conference will be so arranged as to enable Pandit Malaviya and members of the Assembly to participate in the proceedings of the conference.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE IN CAWNPORE

Two Batches Arrested

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

In defiance of the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. a procession was taken out to-day headed by Sarladevi the Congress "Dictator". The police dispersed the crowd and arrested seven persons including Sarladevi. Another procession was later organised, but was dispersed with a lathi charge some persons receiving injuries. Eleven more persons were arrested on the second occasion.—A.P.

Arrests At Belgaum.

BELGAUM, Jan. 26.

Three arrests were made here to-day in connection with the celebration of Independence Day. In the morning, the police headed by officers patrolled the streets preventing flag salutations. They removed the Congress flags from three public squares. Last night two volunteers were arrested for beating a fong and calling a hartal for to-day. The hartal was observed by the Hindu shopkeepers in the City. Local schools and the Cantonment area were totally unaffected.—A. P.

WOMEN ARRESTED AND MEN DISPERSED.

Independence Day In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

To celebrate Independence Day a procession led by Mrs. Maniben Zaveri "Dictator", Gujarat Congress Committee, was taken out this evening. The procession had hardly proceeded a short distance, when the police arrested the women in the procession and dispersed the men. Two of three men who refused to move were arrested and taken to the police station. Shortly after this a small procession consisting of women started from another place, but the women were again arrested.—A. P.

RUSSO-POLISH PACT.

Renunciation Of War.

SOVIET PROJECTS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Moscow. — The Russo-Polish Non-aggression Pact was initialled here to-day. Both renounce war as a weapon of national policy in their relations and agree not to assist the aggressor in the event of another power attacking one of the signatories. The Pact will be valid for three years and will automatically be prolonged for further two years, if it is not denounced six months previously.

Litvinoff in an interview before he left for Geneva said that besides pacts with Finland and Poland, negotiations were proceeding with Latvia and Esthonia and a project for pact with Rumania had almost been agreed. —Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION NOT MOVED.

Western Hotel Pourparlers On Grand Remonstrance.

ELEVENTH-HOUR LOBBY UNDERSTANDING

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Till 3-30 this afternoon everyone was preparing himself for Sir. Ranga Iyer's adjournment motion. In fact Captain Mieville, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, came down and sat in the Viceregal box with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who has come here for the first meeting of the consultative committee.

ELEVENTH HOUR LOBBY MOVE.

But eleventh hour understanding in the lobby was rendered possible due to realisation by the Government that even if adjournment motion was to-day defeated, a more comprehensive resolution dealing with the policy of repression was inevitable.

Sir George Rainy, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and Mr. Ranga Iyer, had hurried consultation as a result of which agreement was reached whereby Government allowed Monday for discussion when a comprehensive resolution is to be moved by Sir Harisingh Gour. Mr. Ranga Iyer personally wanted censure debate this afternoon, but eventually submitted to the advice of his colleagues, both in Nationalist and Independent blocs. Moreover the voting strength was all on the side of the Government and by Monday, better non-official attendance might be ensured.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' ATTITUDE.

Muslim members welcomed the postponement, as some of them were disinclined to vote against the motion intended to express the popular feeling against the arrest of national leader, while others could not make up their minds and were thinking of taking advantage of the 'Ramzan' prayer to absent themselves. Government by yielding to the demand of the party leaders for an official day feel that they have nothing to lose and on the other hand, the adjournment will only enable them to have time for better preparation of their case for Monday.

NON-OFFICIAL MEETING.

There was a meeting this evening of non-official members in Western Hostel when the draft of Sir Harisingh Gour's resolution was discussed. I understand, Mr. Rangachari, Leader, Nationalist Party, has intimated that he would reach here in the first week of February. To-day Viceroy granted interviews to Sir Muhammed Yakub, Member, Franchise Committee and Sir Abdul Qaiyum, the prospective Minister, Frontier Government.

Assembly Debates Property Rights Of Hindu Widows.

NEW DELHI, January 26.

The Assembly held its first business sitting in a comparatively dull atmosphere and almost deserted galleries. Lobby conversations showed that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's adjournment motion would be moved if permitted while the President would explain the number of position as regards other such motions.

The question hour started with a series of supplementary questions. Answering to Mr. A. Das the Home Member laid on the table a statement showing the number of Europeans and Indians recruited to the Indian Civil Service and the Police Service during the year 1925 to 1931. As regards the former service the number of Europeans in 1925-26 was 20, that in 1930-31 was 25 while the number of Indians was 22 in 1925-26 and 42 in 1930-31. In the police service the numbers for the two years mentioned were as regards Europeans 14 and 13 respectively while as regards Indians they were 16 and 13 respectively.

R.T.C. AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Lalchand Navalrai's supplementary questions elicited the statement by the Home Member that it was quite possible that decisions of the Round Table Conference might have great bearing on the cadre of Civil Service in India.

Answering questions relating to the number of saloons reserved for Railway Officials, Sir Alan Parsons hinted at the possibility of a decrease in the number when as a result of retrenchment the number of officers would decrease. But personally he did not expect any appreciable decrease though the matter was engaging consideration.

The Army Secretary informed the House that the anticipated savings in Military Department for 1932-'33 was one crore thirty-five lakhs.

DESTRUCTION OF POST-CARDS

Sir Joseph Bhore was neckled as regards the destruction of over two thousand post cards by the New Delhi Postal Authorities which were insufficiently stamped.

ADJOURNMENT NOT MOVED

Sir George Rainy's Assurance.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, did not move the adjournment of the House to discuss the arrest and internment of Mahatma Gandhi, as Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House, promised to allot Monday for the discussion on the comprehensive resolution on the Government policy to be moved by Sir Harisingh Gour.—A. P.

Sir Joseph denied the report but said that the decision to destroy insufficiently stamped cards was in accordance with the statutory rule in force for many years. These rules were necessary in Indian conditions. But such cards were permitted as a special case to be delivered for some time. The need for using adhesive stamps would vanish when new postcards which were now being printed were on sale.

The Finance Member stated that the Government were considering all factors connected with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee about the exodus to Simla of the Stores Department and Officers of the Agricultural Research Archaeology and the Public Services Commission. A decision was expected to be reached shortly.

BERAR AND REFORMS.

Government were unable to state what would be the administrative position of Berar in relation to constitutional reforms and whether Berar would be a portion of the Central Provinces.

HINDU WIDOWS AND HUSBANDS' PROPERTY.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda moving reference to a Select Committee of the bill to secure a share for the Hindu widows in their husbands' property said that the bill had been before the public for two years. After giving details of the deplorable condition of Hindu widows, Mr. Sarda met some of the objections raised against the Bill. He made particular refer-

(Continued on page 7)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill in your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

for First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Post Box No. 223. Tel. No. 22137

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	.. Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0.
3 Months	.. Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	.. Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8.

Single Copy, One Anna.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	.. Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	.. 3-8	Rs. 4-8.

Foreign:
Yearly .... Rs. 12.
Half-Yearly .... Rs. 6.
Payment strictly in advance.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN S.A.S. for Jaya Arogya Hospital Lashkar, pay rising to Rs. 100/-. Only those with experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to SOHRAB S. ANTIA, Major, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State.
A 4291.

WANTED for Bhatia General Hospital the following staff: One R. M. O. man with M.B.B.S., or higher qualifications—Hindu, two ASSISTANT SURGEONS L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S.—Hindu, One LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, Hindu, One MATRON, Eight NURSES, B.P.N.A.—Hindu Two COMPOUNDERS — Hindu Four APPRENTICES—Bhatia Ladies. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications, dates of passing different examinations, age, community, experience, testimonials and minimum pay expected. Free quarters will be supplied. JADAVJI HANSRAJ, Hon. Secretary, Bhatia General Hospital, opp.:—Royal Opera House, Bombay No. 4.
A 4300

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Shorthand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior shorthand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Muzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 6575

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particular to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 4164

WANTED—A DISTRICT MANAGER for Bombay for a most progressive and established Indian Life Assurance Company. Salary from 250/- to 350/- p.m. One able to invest Rupees five thousand cash and having ability of organisation and control only need apply. Enquiries to Box No. 1356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R4270

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—BIG OFFICE ROOM, Suitable for Lawyers, Brokers, and Mill Stores Agents, centrally situated near Banks, Share Bazaar, and High Court. Apply PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R 6607

TO LET—A SPACIOUS BLOCK clean well-ventilated with six big rooms, four bath rooms, two W. C. on the third floor of the Shrinivas Building, opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, just near the Tram and Bus Stations. Apply MANAGER.
C R 6605

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—A good income giving, strong house at Bazar Road, Bandra, and a Wadi of two acres, with Mangoe Trees, Well, etc. Apply K. K. IRANI, 573, Bazar Road.
N 6586.

Property Wanted

WANTED—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND in the Suburbs very near Bombay City at Kurla Ghat Kopar, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle or Andheri, admeasuring about 15,000 square yards. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N 4301

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

WANTED—TRAINING IN BOXING: kindly apply sharp with full details lowest terms, to Box No. 1358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
E R 6604

Books and Stamps

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. — Apply enclosing Two Annas Postage Stamps. The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO.-OP.-STORES CO., LTD., Cruikshank Road, Fort Bombay. You will be benefitted.
M R 6606

Trade Announcement

THE NEW GINNING PRESSING AND MFG. CO., LTD., CHALISGAON.—The Sole Agency for selling on commission the Yarn and Cloth of our Shree Laxmi Narayan Mills, is to be offered. Those who are desirous of accepting the same should send in their applications with terms to the undersigned on or before the 5th February, 1932. NARAYAN BANKAT, Agents, Chalisgaon, The 25th January, 1932.
4290.

"O. K." DARJEELING TEA is second to none in Swadeshi Teas. Buy and be merry SVADESHI, Hornby Road, Bombay
T R6514

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-4-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE

THE GRAND BUNDELKHAND EXHIBITION, Jhansi, commences on 11/2/32 to 26/2/32. Shops, Size 10' x 10', rent Rs. 10/- excluding light charges. Every kind of Show and recreation on grand scale. Enquiries from Honorary Secretary, Bundelkhand Exhibition, Jhansi.
4296.

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932, at 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1931.
2. To confirm the appointments of Rai Bahadur Jagmal Raja and Mr. Mahomed Yoonus, as additional Directors.
3. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji & Mr. Hormusjee F. Commissariat, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January, 1931, to 11th February, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
4297

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notice has been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for a motion to the following effect is being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1932-33 are discussed:—

By Mr. S. G. KENI, seconded by Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For increasing to Rs. 1,000 the provision of Rs. 129 made in the Estimates for repairs and painting to fencing, etc., under XIII.—Gardens and Open Spaces, so as to provide for repairs, etc., to the fencing at the King's Circle Gardens.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1932.
4295.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of moneys in current accounts belonging to Haji Habib Haji Currim of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan, resided at 309, Halai Memon Wada No. 5, outsidt the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

ZULEKHABAI, widow of Haji Habib Haji Currim, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 309, Halai Memon Wada, No. 5, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The 21st day of January, 1932.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4275.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KARSONDAS DHARAMSEY and others have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land (redeemed) situate at and on the West side of Lamington Road at Byculla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly thought to contain 32720 square yards, but containing by admeasurement 33382 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 69, New No. 13567, Old Survey No. 236, New Survey Nos. 1|3507 and 2|3508 and Cadastral Survey No. 1887 part, 1|1887, 2|1887, 4|1887 and 5|1887 of Byculla division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4204, 4206, 4207 4209, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4215, 4216, 217, 4218 (1 and 3) 4219, 4220, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4227, 4228 and 4456 and Street Nos. 6, 8, 17, 26, 26a, 26b, 28, 28a, 30, 30a, 32, 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32f, 32h, 32i, 79 and 101 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Karsondas Dharamsey and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, on or towards the the West partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, and partly by the property of the said Karsondas Dharamsey and partly by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Karsondas Dharamsey and partly by a public passage and on or towards the East by Lamington Road.

SECONDLY.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras Land redeemed containing by admeasurement 3043 4|5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, New No. A|13474, Old Survey No. 240, New Survey No. 1A|3525 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|1887 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4209, Street No. 3 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Lamington Road (formerly known as Glider Street) in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the EAST by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the WEST and NORTH by the property formerly of the Soonderdas Mills and now of the said Karsondas Dharamsey and on or towards the SOUTH by the adjoining land formerly of the Municipality of Bombay and now of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

THIRDLY.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras Freehold (redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2468 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 557, New No. 14112, Old Survey No. 237, New Survey No. 1|3508 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1887 (part) of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4214, Street No. 8 and all which premises are situate near Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats in Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the EAST by Lamington Road, on or towards the SOUTH by the property formerly of the Soonderdas Mills and now of the said Karsondas Dharamsey, on or towards the NORTH formerly by the Government quarry and now by the property of Ramchandra Balaram Naik and on or towards the WEST by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy.

FOURTHLY.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras Freehold (redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1403 square yards or thereabouts according to prior conveyances but found to contain 2000 square yards or thereabouts by reason of the vendors and their predecessors-in-title being entitled to the additional land by long adverse possession and otherwise and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 557, New No. B|14112, Old Survey No. 231, New Survey Nos. 1|3510 and 3511 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. is 6|1887 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4204, Street No.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE ALL-TALKING SINGING MOVIETONE
THE COCK EYED WORLD
featuring
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
EDMUND LOWE
LILY DAMITA

THE EMPIRE
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
A STROK
PRESENTS
HEIFETZ
VIOLINIST
Reserved Seats Rs. 7/-

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The All Singing, Dancing Talking, Romance
'MARRIED in HOLLYWOOD"
with
J. HAROLD MURRAY
NORMA TERRIS
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.

Legal Notices.

& and all which premises are situate near Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the EAST by the property formerly of the Soonderdas Mills and now of the said Karsondas Dharamsey on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Gokuldas Naranji and another, and on or towards the WEST partly by the property of B B and C I Railway Company and partly by Government land and on or towards the NORTH by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1932.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4293.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDURANG NARAYEN MHATRE of Andheri has agreed to sell my client the piece of land admeasuring 611 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 14 of the "Dawood Baug Private Scheme," on the Wesava Road at Andheri, together with the pucca built Structures and privies standing thereon free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 24th day of January, 1932.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
4294.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The right of removing the skins of dead animals at the Bandra Slaughter House for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1932, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.
A. C. Market Office.
Bombay, 26th January, 1932.
4299

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the firm of "The Leader Boot House" at Bhendi Bazaar, next to Patca Mansion, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, by order of the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 93 of 1932 Hasanali Shermahomed vs. Kasumali Datubhai and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made on the 21st January 1932; the stock consists of 3 cases children's rubber shoes, 4 cases canvas and rubber shoes, a large quantity of unpacked champals, rubber and crepe sole canvas shoes, crepe sole leather shoes, children's leather and rubber sole shoes, ladies Calcutta slippers and Sapat, Jari Sapats, shop furniture, etc.

Goods will be put up in separate lots or in one lot as may be determined at the time of sale.

25 per cent deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

HUGE RUSH
MADANS EXTRAORDINARY
Talking, Singing and Dancing
DRAMA IN HINDI
INDRA SABHA
GRAND MUSICAL DANCE PLAY
Featuring
Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR
Miss PATIENCE COOPER & others
BEST MUSIC & PHOTOGRAPHY
ORIENTAL DANCES
'R. C. A.' RECORDING
Shows 6-15 & 10 P.M.
WEST-END TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD).

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
(Lamington Road).
presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE CO.'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, and DANCING PICTURE.
DRAUPADI
featuring
Miss ERMELINE JILLOO
and other well-known Stars of the Company.
Daily three shows: at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Ranjit-Movietone's All Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture
RADHA RANI
featuring
Miss GOUHAR
Sagar Movietone's All Talking, Singing and Dancing picture
"MIRA BAI"
featuring
Miss ZUBEDA

LAST PLAY
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
THE MANDALI WILL GO TO GOA AFTER THIS WEEK.
Wednesday 27-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"Yekach Pyala"
Saturday 30-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
Sunday, 31-1-32 at 3-0 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M. Daily.

NOW SHOWING
MADAN'S GORGEOUS
TALKING, SINGING & DANCING
DRAMA IN HINDI.
INDRASABHA
PICTURE OF
POWER, PASSION, MAGIC AND MIRACLE.
With
KAJJAN & NISSAR
EXCELLENT SONGS & ORIENTAL DANCES.
BEST PHOTOGRAPHY
RECORDING BY 'R. C. A.'
Daily Shows: 6 and 10 p.m.:
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2-30 P. M.
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

Next Saturday, 30th
KRISHNATONE
100 PER CENT. TALKING AND SINGING PRODUCTION.
'the WIFE'
Featuring
Miss SARDAR, Miss RAMPYARI and MR. GAZANVI
Worth seeing SOCIAL Picture.
Dtpicting
LUST Vs. DIVINE LOVE
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE

International Control Of Price-Levels—An Economist's Suggestions—British Expert's Approval Of Gold Export From India—The Extent Of That Export.

International Control Of Price-Levels

(BY V. L. D'SOUZA, Professor of Economics, University of Mysore).

Whatever theories may be held on the causation of the Trade Cycle there is no doubt that all economically advanced countries are brought within its scope. Industrial fluctuations are not confined to any one country. They encompass all the industrial countries. Although the peculiar circumstances of a country may give its trade-cycle certain distinguishing marks the fact remains that essentially the same phenomenon is found in all countries where modern methods of production and banking are in use. The essential features of the trade-cycle are the same in all countries but the details may vary according to local or national circumstances.

TRADE CYCLES.

The problem of the trade-cycle has produced many theories but none which has found general acceptance. The remedies proposed have kept pace with the theories but have met with only partial sucess. But in practically every country stress is laid on the effect of monetary policy on business activity and industrial fluctuation and it appears most likely that monetary resources will play a most important part in the solution of the trade-cycle. The Macmillan Committee though unable to say dogmatically that the present world-wide fall in prices is the consequence of monetary policy is pretty certain that perfect monetary policy concerted generally by Central Banks would have offset the decline in the price-level. The economic depression, in the opinion of the Committee, is largely due to intractable non-monetary phenomena, but it was not altogether impossible for the monetary system to arrest the general downward trend. The Committee advises that in future the objective should be to increase the power to exercise deliberate control over the price-level with the further development of suitable machinery for regular international co-operation.

THEIR INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER.

The international character of the trade-cycle calls for remedies which are international in scope. The monetary measures adumbrated by economic theorists and banking experts presuppose concerted action on the part of the great powers and their banking systems. The maintenance of purchasing power, the stabilisation of the price-level is essentially an international problem. Not only is every country subject to intermittent periods of activity and depression but also activity in one country or depression in another tends to be communicated to the neighbours through the channels of international finance and inter-regional commerce. It is not merely that a particular country is affected but practically the whole economic world is affected more or less simultaneously.

Naturally the problem of maintaining purchasing power develops into a world problem. It is not denied that any one country acting alone and on its own initiative is capable of controlling its price-level. But it can do so only within certain limits, for there is at least one important respect in which a country with its unaided efforts is not likely to achieve complete stability in its monetary system. If the country in question takes steps to maintain purchasing power when, for example, the world prices are falling it will surely injure its export trade and if the difference between domestic prices and international prices is persisted in for long the country is liable to lose gold in large quantities. Even though the country may succeed for a long time in maintaining purchasing power it will do so at the cost of its external and foreign market, for under the assumption of trade depression, it will have to reckon with the diminished demand from the countries in question.

Maintaining purchasing power is, therefore, international in scope and any remedies suggested for the control of price-levels must be capable of international application.

INDEX NUMBERS.

All schemes tending to stability of purchasing power pre-suppose the knowledge of a technique to measure variations in price levels. The method of the index numbers which is supposed to reflect changes in commodity prices if practised without discrimination as between the monetary and non-monetary causes of changes in the price-level may easily lead to the adoption of an unsound policy in the matter of price-regulation. The behaviour of the price system is complicated in the extreme and comes near to eluding analysis. The cycles which are discernable in the movements of a general price-index are the resultant of widely different movements in prices of thousands of individual commodities. Some prices do not conform to the cycle at all and those that conform—roughly 79 per cent. of the prices according to the statistical study of ten periods of industrial fluctuations by F. C. Mills—differ among themselves in respect of the timing of revival and recession and also in the duration and volume of the cyclical range. Cycles in commodity prices emerge as broad tendencies in a multiplicity of fluctuations and movements. These wide diversities in the behaviour of prices due to a host of causes make the task of those whose interest lies in changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit complicated. Their object is to discover a central tendency and to trace the effects of a single factor, viz., money, in the many different types of price-behaviour.

The whole tendency in modern times is towards international standards and international systems. The metric system, the Latin Alphabet, the railway gauges are so many illustrations of the tendency. One would naturally include that similar considerations would lead mankind to adopt an universal standard of value. If nothing else, economic benefit and business ethics would dictate such a course of action.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.

But an international standard for money will have to contend with a serious difficulty arising from differences in the purchasing power of the standard unit of currency in different countries. The standard may be uniform, yet the purchasing power of the money may not be the same in India as in England. Over against this objection we must set the conveniences and facilities secured to foreign trade through the stability and fixity in the foreign exchanges. In the specific case of foreign lending the advantages of a fixed exchange and rigid standard cannot be over-estimated. The contracts between borrowers and lenders in different countries cover different periods of time and an element of doubt or uncertainty introduced into the transaction by an unstable and fluctuating exchange will have a detrimental effect on the mobility of capital. There is no question that a high degree of mobility in international loan operations is desirable. It is the strongest argument for a fixed rate of exchange, that is, for an international standard of value.

The International Standard in the last resort is bound to be based on the prices of the principal commodities, preferably raw materials, that form the bulk of world commerce, weights being attached to them according to the money value of the total output of these commodities. A forward step in this direction has already been taken by the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations which publishes a Production Index based on 62 commodities.

The lack of stable unit of value, during and after the war and the consequent insecurity and uncertainty that led to economic and social disorders convinced the world more than ever that to prevent inflation and stabilise currency the paper standard should be replaced by the gold standard. The Financial Commission at the Genoa Conference in 1922 recommended the adoption of gold as the only common standard available for the various countries at the present stage of civilization. The Financial Commission was no doubt aware that it is theoretically possible to maintain the value of notes by mens of stringent restriction of issues and by linking up the volume of currency with price-levels as shown in index-numbers. But the havoc wrought by inflation was so great that it seemed very indiscreet to rely upon merely human agency to maintain a stable level of prices. As Kisch and Elkin point out, "After consideration of all alternatives the consensus of financial opinion has reaffirmed the pre-war conclusions, arrived at after a series of experiments and failures, that in present conditions gold is still the least unsatisfactory standard of value and that the surest method of preserving stability in the purchasing power of money is to base currencies on gold.

GOLD AS STANDARD OF VALUE.

The choice of gold as a standard of value is the result of a search for a medium of exchange which would be both durable in point of time and stable in point of value. Money has a history of several thousand years. By stages in evolution Gold has come to be the universally acceptable form of money. Says Hawtrey, "The nineteenth century saw what was perhaps the most remarkable and far-reaching of all changes of standard, the almost universal adoption of the gold standard."

The grounds on which the universal acceptability of the gold standard rests may be briefly examined. It is alleged on behalf of gold that it has been instrumental in maintaining stability of purchasing power for about fifty years before the war. That the level of prices comparatively speaking was steady admits of statistical proof and has been conceded by expert opinion. But what is not so easily admitted is the part played by gold in bringing about this stability, for it has been pointed out that in the first place, the new supplies of gold synchronised with increased demand which was a result of the adoption of the gold standard by the European countries and secondly, the regime of gold was supplemented by that of the Representative Money thereby economising the use of gold and steadying its effect upon the price-levels. Making allowances for these factors there is an important characteristic which makes gold an automatically stable standard, viz., that the annual addition to the gold supply is but a small fraction of the existing gold stock.

It is also agreed on behalf of gold that it makes for the essential soundness and dependability of the currency systems. It limits the power of the Central Bank over the Central Government as the case may be to unduly interfere with the money supplies. The gold standard which is international acts as an automatic check to any artificial manipulation of the price-level. There is much force in the argument. The currency history of many countries shows that the gold standard though by no means an ideal standard guarantees a certain measure of protection to the common folk and provides a permanent basis for contracts for the business people. As Hawtrey says, "The foundation of the gold standard is the tying of the value of the monetary unit to the value of gold by the fixing of the price of gold. Inasmuch as gold is a commodity with a world market it has a world value, and therefore the gold standard gives a world value to the monetary unit itself." A world value or a world price for gold exists because the different monetary units are related together by the foreign exchange market.

(To Be Continued).

"Gold In 1931"

The Drain From India

Interesting World Survey

The following appears in the London "Times":—

In a useful review of the leading developments in the gold market in 1931, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, in their annual bullion circular, describe the past year as no less important than 1925, when Great Britain returned to the gold standard after the War. The involuntary accumulation of gold by America and France, they continue, caused a scarcity of the metal for the rest of the world, resulting in worldwide financial depression and a fall in the price of commodities in many cases to below their production costs. This made the payment of reparations and War debts increasingly difficult and culminated in the German financial crisis, which the Hoover declaration came too late to avert. The result was such a heavy drain of gold from the Bank of England that the Government found it necessary to suspend that portion of the Gold Standard Act which made it obligatory for the Bank to sell gold at 77s. 10 1/2d. an ounce standard.

From January 1 to September 21 the receipts at the Bank of England totalled about £53,500,000, against about £70,100,000 withdrawn, and on September 21 the total amount of gold held was £133,600,000, compared with £147,600,000 at the beginning of the year, and £120,700,000 at the end of the year, the maximum being reached on July 9, when the figure stood at £164,000,000.

After summarizing the important gold movements up to September and referring to the events leading to the suspension of the gold standard in that month, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the immediate result of these events was a complete loss of confidence on the Continent and a distinct flight from the dollar as well as from sterling; enormous shipments of gold were made from New York to Belgium, Holland, and France and very large amounts were earmarked. So heavy was the drain that special steps had to be taken to protect the dollar-franc exchange while the crisis lasted. The next most interesting feature was the beginning of gold shipments from India, as owing to the linking of the rupee to sterling instead of gold, the metal now commanded a premium in terms of sterling corresponding to the depreciation of that currency, the highest price quoted being 126s. 10d. on December 8.

CONCENTRATION OF WORLD [illegible]

The circular continues: "To what extent Indian exports, which to date total £35,661,000, will continue, it is impossible to say, but it is worth noting that the net imports into India during the last 30 years were about £400,000,000. Meanwhile the cause of the present depression—i.e., the concentration in the vaults of two countries of most of the world's stock of gold—goes on, and it is a matter of deep concern how long they will be able to bear the strain of upholding the gold standard when most of the rest of the world, following the lead of this country, has forsaken it."

Only two movements of any importance took place at the Bank from September 21 to the end of the year. The first occurred at the end of September, when, under the Currency and Bank Note Act, 1928, £1,500,000 was received from Scottish banks. The other was the record sale of £15,000,000 on October 31 which was withdrawn for the purpose of repaying part of the credits arranged on August 1 with the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Since September 21 there have been no regular dealings in the weekly arrivals from South Africa, and of about £17,520,000 which, it is estimated, has arrived since that date only a small part has been offered for sale in the open market.

Imports of gold totalled approximately £95,980,000, against £86,000,000 in 1930. Exports were about £50,000,000 larger at £131,435,000. This increase is accounted for by large shipments to France (£71,268,000, against £55,543,000 in 1930), Holland (£27,375,000 against £205,000) and Switzerland (£14,970,000, against £4,765,000.)

SILVER'S RECOVERY.

In their review of the silver market Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that at the end of 1930 the price of silver was falling rapidly and the situation was such that while fresh low records were of common occurrence, there appeared to be no feature in the market likely to stop the downward trend. This condition of affairs lasted into 1931, and on February 9 silver was quoted at 12d. an oz., the lowest price ever recorded.

There have been many events of interest during the year, continues this authority, some of which, such as the Hoover proposals for the postponement of War debts, have had a certain effect on silver; but it was not until September 21, when Great Britain suspended Part 2 of the Gold Standard Act, that there was any substantial recovery. Since that time the rise has been rapid and the highest price of the year, 21 9-16d., was quoted on November 10.

The following table shows the range of prices for the past six years; the range of 1931 is the largest since 1921, when it was 12 3/4d.:—

	1931	1930
Highest quotation	21 9/16	21 5/8
	1927	1926
Highest quotation	26 7/16	28 7/8
	1929	1928
Higest quotation	28	31 13/16
	1931	1930
Lowest quotation	12	14 7/16
	1929	1928
Lowest quotation	21 5/16	26 1/16
	1927	1926
Lowest quotation	24 3/4	24 1/8
	1931	1930
Range of prices	9 9/16	7 3/16
	1929	1928
Range of prices	5 1/8	2 13/16
	1927	1926
Range of price	3 1/4	7 11/16
	1931	1930
Average price	14 9/16	11/16
	1929	1923
Average price	24 7/16	26 3/4
	1927	1926
Average price	26 1/32	28 1/16

During the first nine months of the year, states the circular there was little genuine demand except at the beginning of the year, when the exports to India amounted to £1,660,000 in the first eight weeks out of a total of £3,126 000 for the year. Business chiefly consisted of carrying over the large Indian "bear" account that was mostly opened against the shipments in January against which was available the existing holdings of silver against the Hong-kong note issue. On September 19 news of the fighting in Manchuria between China and Japan raised the price from 12 3/4d. to 12 15-16d., and the undertone appeared to be steadier. On the 21st it was known that the British Government had decided to suspend for six months that part of the Gold Standard Act of 1925 which compelled the Bank to sell gold at the statutory price. The resultant fall in sterling, coming on a market with other elements of firmness, such as the Sino-Japanese troubles and the renewed proposals for the rehabilitation of silver, caused the price to shoot up, and on the 25th, after a series of leaps and only one reaction, 19 1/2d. was quoted, representing a rise of 6 9-16d. in five days; speculators from all quarters bought heavily and sellers were scarce. At this point a large China bank sold freely in London and New York in order to check the too rapid rise and so safeguard the interests of the China merchants, and there was considerable profit-taking by "bulls"; this caused a reaction. There appeared to be no consumptive demand and stocks accumulated to such an extent that the discount on spot, gradually increased to 3-16d.

The rise continued in October and November, the chief source of strength being the huge purchases by speculators in New York, who paid fantastic prices for far forward delivery, thereby creating an enormous "bull" account. During December the market was largely influenced by the movements in the American cross-rate, the only genuine buying being further coinage orders from Germany.

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION.

Production is estimated, according to the circular, at 190,000,000oz., against 240,000,000oz. for 1930, but this decrease, it is stated, is probably more than offset by the smaller demand by silver-absorbing countries. Sales by the Indian Government have probably been larger than those of last year, while the realization of other demonetized coin has been on a far smaller scale, the most important being on account of Siam in July, amounting to about 20,000,000oz.

"The abandonment of the gold standard," conclude Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, "makes it improbable that the low level reached early this year will again be seen; indeed, the hoped-for revival in trade with the East should result in a keener demand for the metal; but although further depreciation of sterling would cause still higher prices to be seen, we consider the present level to be high enough."

WASTED ON "EAR-NOSE-TOE RINGS"!

British Expert Welcomes Gold Rush From India.

Mr. Hartley Withers the Tory Economist writes in the "Observer" in Mail Week:—

All down the ages India has been a sink for the precious metals, but few of us recognise how enormous her accumulations of gold have been during the course of the present century. Fortunately, the figures of this movement have been collected and set out by Mr. Joseph Kitchin, a well-known authority on gold production and consumption, in a paper read by him to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in February, 1930, and published by it in a volume entitled the "International Gold Problem." From a table appended to the paper we learn that from 1835 to 1889, India's net imports of gold, added to her own production of the metal, amounted to £134 millions, which were increased from 1890 to 1899 by £27.6 millions. After that the pace quickened, owing to the country's growing prosperity, as will be seen from the record of the following five-pear periods:—

1900-4	£31.4 millions
1905-9	50.2 "
1910-14	95.7 "
1915-19	50.5 "
1920-24	103.6 "
1925-29	90.9 "

This gives a total of £344 millions and the same during the period up to date with about £12 millions imported in 1930 and in the first three quarters of 1931, making £356 millions in all. But this is not quite the whole story, for Mr. Kitchin omitted from his figures an amount, estimated at sums ranging up to £20 millions, illicitly imported into India in 1920, at a time when South African exports were prohibited, except under licence, and Indian imports were restricted.

BRITAIN'S GOLD-MINE.

Here, then, we have the enormous total of over £600,000,000 worth of gold absorbed during less than a century by a comparatively poor country, and used, in Mr. Kitchin's opinion, chiefly in the form of jewellery and ornaments—"ear-rings, nose-rings bracelets, and toe-rings, or anything which a woman can place on her body." He considers it a mistake to suppose that India takes large amounts for hoarding though he admits that some of the princes have very large hoards.

Here, then, we see a ready-made goldfield, with no trouble, expense, and delay involved by mining and refining, with a mass of gold in it equal to more than seven years' total production of the metal, which has lately been running at a rate of about £83 1/2 millions a year. Is this goldfield going to flood the bullion market, relieve all fears of immediate gold scarcity, and increase the embarrassments of those countries that are still on the gold standard?

IN INDIA'S INTEREST!

It has made a beginning sufficiently substantial to indicate great possibilities. Since the pound, and with it the rupee, were released from the gold standard, gold that used to be priced at, roughly, 85s. per ounce, now fetches prices ranging in the neighbourhood of 130s. Poverty and depression being as rife in India as in most other countries, the temptation to its inhabitants to turn hoards and ornaments into rupees is strong, and has left in the last three months of 1931 to the export of more than £30 millions' worth of gold.

As to whether, and how far, the movement will continue, opinion in the City is divided. There is said to be a pause in it at the moment, though even on that point there is doubt. Those who question its continuance point to the conservative habits of the Peninsula's inhabitants, the big margins demanded by dealers, and the difficulty of finding a form of investment, agreeable to their sentiments and prejudices, for those who part with their gold. Those who expect the movement to continue argue that the pressure of hard times, and the handsome profit to be gained, will win the day.

In the meantime, the silver shipped provide India with a timely aid in remitting to meet her sterling obligations and help to support the exchange value of the rupee. If they grow to really great amounts, and it is quite possible the Indian hoard is only a considerable part of them, the purchases of silver, the effect on world trade and the general price-level may be striking and beneficial.

NESTLÉ'S
MALTED MILK
MADE IN AMERICA

Start to-day the Nestle's Malted Milk way to perfect health. Doctors everywhere are recommending Nestle's Malted Milk as the finest tonic-food in the world for growing children, invalids and the sick. Rich in vitamins A. B. D. & E., and natural milk calcium Nestle's Malted Milk builds up nerves and body tissue and strengthens the constitution to withstand illness and disease.

LARGE BOTTLE Rs2/

OZODOL
The Ideal Antiseptic

The diseases of throat, nose, lungs, etc., are caused by germs entering through the mouth. Keep your mouth clean by gargling twice a day with Ozodol. Dentists recommend it as a daily mouth wash for the preservation of gums and to end bad mouth odour.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. Ltd. BOMBAY.

3 Oz. bottle ... Re. 0-11-0 8 Oz. ... Re. 1-2-0
4 Oz. ... Re. 0-14-0 16 Oz. ... Rs. 2-12-0

Sold by:—SVADESHI, Flora Fountain, MODERN DENTAL & SURGICAL STORES, Lamington Road, T. A. WAGH & CO., Girgaum SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bori Bunder.

JUST OUT JUST OUT
"MAIL ORDER BUSINESS"
By L. LAJPAT RAI SAHNI, B.A.,

Mr. M. L. TANNAN, Principal Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay writes the foreword to this book:—

"A worthy attempt to show openings of employment instead of hankering after clerical appointments ... the first book of its kind written by an Indian gentleman who also combines in him practical experience extending over a quarter of a century."

Pages 180. Antique paper. Cloth bound. Price Re. 1.

PRAKASH BROTHERS,
Maclagan Road, Lahore.

Building for LIFE

Much of the weakness, anæmic conditions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making.

Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

VIROL LTD., HALIFAX, ENGLAND

The Great Indian Astrologer

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc.. 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2|4|0. Annual Life Reading, Re. 1|4|0. Answers to 5 questions, Re. 1|4|0. Our 1st Reader on Astrology in English 1|4|0 V. P.P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI,
Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta
East GODAVARI Distt.

K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES, BRAIN & BODY
K. B. RELE SONS, & CO. BOMBAY

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P. O. Katrisaral.
(Gaya).

LEARN SOAP MAKING AND EARN Rs. 300/- PER MONTH
LESSONS GIVEN PRACTICALLY OR BY POST BOOKLET ON STAMP
CALCUTTA SOAP INSTITUTE, 3 SANTI GHOSE ST. CALCUTTA

Baliwalla & Homi Opticians
MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS
HORNBY RD. KALBADEVI RD.
DHOBI TALAO, PAREL
BOMBAY.

Are The Japanese Militaristic?

Analysis Of The Effects Of Internationalism In The Country.

Mr. Frank H. Hedges who worked for a number of years in Japan as a journalist writes in 'World To-morrow":—

One of the "facts about Japan" accepted and believed by the world at large is that the Japanese are a militaristic people. More than ten years of intimate contact with Japanese in all walks of life—from prince to rikisha coolie, from political leader today labourer, from high army officer to army conscript—compel me, however, to think otherwise. This contact has come about in the course of a decade of newspaper experience in Japan, supplemented by the desire to learn all I could about the people among whom I was living.

In my opinion there is scarcely a Japanese living who would not willingly and with a strong sense of pride risk his life in warfare if he thought his country demanded it. I am equally convinced that an overwhelming majority of the Japanese to-day are opposed to war except as a last resort, and that, when it becomes a personal problem, ninety-nine out of a hundred will choose the path of peace.

NO WISH TO JOIN ARMY.

During the past half-dozen years I have questioned at least a hundred Japanese youths, nearing the age of twenty, as to whether or not they wished to go into the army or navy. Two of them answered, "Yes". All the others were emphatic in their denial, although they acknowledged themselves ready to serve in case there was no honourable way of avoiding it.

Japan of course has universal military service but the needs of the service are such that actually only one out of every seven eligible young men is called to the colors. With a standing force of less than 200,000 officers and men, it is not necessary to call every boy who reaches military age. Eliminations take place, first by physical examination, they by exemption of those necessary for family support or enrolled as students in some college or university, and finally by drawing lots, for there still remain more conscripts than the army needs. Only one out of every potential seven is required, and only one out of seven is taken.

Of these young Japanese whom I interviewed on the subject, but two expressed hope that they would be this seventh lad. The others hoped to be included in one way or another among 'the lucky six.' There is a ready explanation for the desire of the odd couple among the hundred. Both were boys born and reared in small villages some distance from the capital. Their home towns are coastal resorts, and both boys had served in hotels where they came into contact with Japanese and foreign visitors from Tokyo and other great cities. The tales told by these hotel guests had fired the imaginations of the young men and made them discontented with the humdrum life at home. The army to them spelled adventure, and it was this that made military service seem so attractive.

During the years I lived in Japan I knew but one Japanese youth who was eager to volunteer for the army as soon as he became old enough. This boy was born of Japanese parents in the United States and returned to Japan at the age of fifteen, unable to speak the language of the land, unacquainted with its customs, a foreigner in training but forced to live among the Japanese and in Japanese style. He was utterly discontented and believed that the army would afford a change which might be welcome. Incidentally, he was in the employ of a foreign military "attache" whom he hero-worshipped, and an army career was accordingly glorified in his eyes. But as the years passed and he neared the age of twenty, he began to change his views. He did not volunteer, and he was not conscripted. Instead he got a job with the Ford plant at Yokohama.

I know an officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy of high rank who was attached for several years to the Ministry of the Navy in Tokyo. In his office he was obliged to wear uniform, but he told me that he changed it before returning home at night and did not put it on again until after his arrival at the office the next morning. To my natural question, "Why"? he replied: "Because I find in going through the streets that the sight of a uniform is unpopular."

The marriage brokers in Japan report that for some time past they have found it increasingly difficult to obtain wives for officers of the army and navy. The poor pay undoubtedly has something to do with this, but it was not so many years ago when wealthy parents sought an army officer as a son-in-law because of the consequent honour and possible career in fields other than the military which loomed before such a man.

CHANGE IN SOCIAL OUTLOOK.

The change in dress, architecture, and manner of living in Japan during the last generation has been so striking and has received so much attention that the accompanying shift in psychology and mental outlook is often neglected. If we go back less than a century, we find Japanese society rigidly divided into four general classes in addition to two other groups—one above and the other below the first four. The Imperial Family and its attendant Court nobles were in a class by themselves. So were the outcasts—the "not-men" as they were known—the makers of footwear, the tanners and those who had to do with the burial of the dead. The four recognised classes in the order of social importance were soldiers, farmers, artisans and merchants.

The soldier was so far above the other three classes of commoners that different laws governed his conduct, and at times in Japanese history he has been privileged to kill peaceful citizens very much at his own will. One of the most foundation-shaking reforms that came shortly after Japan's opening her doors to the Western World was the abolition of this hereditary class of fighting men and the inauguration of universal conscription. When the Great Saigo rebelled in 1877, the wisdom of the central government in abolishing this class was proved. The sons of the hereditary "samurai" were defeated in fair battle by the conscript army that the Emperor had but recently raised and trained. Shop boy and apprentice, farmer lad and the son of the wealthy merchant stood their ground against those in whose veins ran the blood of ancient warriors, and they emerged victorious from the conflict.

SOLDIER NO LONGER A PRIVILEGED BEING.

The soldier was no longer a privileged being set apart from the masses. Yet the great respect he had always commanded in public opinion could not be abolished overnight by decree. It was but natural that the old veneration for the miliary catling should survive, and the soldier was still looked up to and honoured by the populace at large. Moreover, at that time Japan's energy was concentrated on the creation of a great army and navy that would win the respect of the world and insure her national independence. Whether in politics or in some other sphere of public life, the road to greatness lay through military service. Virtually all of the statesmen who made modern Japan were soldiers or sailors. It was merely the temper of the times and the organisation of the State.

With such an historical background and heritage, it is astonishing and significant that but two out of a hundred Japanese of the present generation wish to go into the armed service of their nation. They are not unpatriotic; it is merely that the idea of what constitutes patriotism in Japan is changing.

UNPOPULAR MOVE.

In 1923 an attempt to introduce military training into Waseda University, long considered one of the breeding spots of liberalism in the Empire, brought forth student strikes of a serious nature. Japan at that time had a reactionary Minister of Education who was utterly out of spirit with his times. But since he was practically supreme in his sphere, the government could not, for party political reasons, dismiss him. He forbade the study of social science, the holding of amateur dramatics and other activities in the public schools. Among his drastic acts was the inauguration of compulsory military training for all students from twelve years upward through the higher schools. The boys rebelled and their parents protested, but the government was strong enough to enforce the measure.

Not content with this, the Minister began to reach out after boys who had left school at an early age. In co-operation with the Ministry of War, a plan was worked out which it was asserted would "be of great benefit for national defense and would give the education in citizenship made necessary by the (then recent) passing of the universal manhood suffrage act." Under this plan a young Japanese could volunteer for an eight-hundred-hour course in military and citizenship training covering a period of four years.

This plan went into effect in July, 1926, and the results are indicative of the reaction of present-day Japan. By November more than half of those who had volunteered had dropped out. The reasons given were varied, but all critics agree that the fundamental explanation was that too much time was devoted to military and not enough to citizenship and vocational training, and that the expected privilege of partial exemption from conscription was denied when it came to the test. The Minister of War had stated that all young men who voluntarily took this course would find their period of service with the colours materially reduced. That promise, which lured many, was not kept.

There is an insistent demand throughout Japan that the period of service, nominally two years but actually about twenty months, be shortened. There is also a demand that the size of the standing army be cut. The Ministry of the Navy has found it more and more difficult each year to secure the large appropriations desired, and has been forced to pare its budget in conformity with public opinion. There can be no doubt but that the military party will take full advantage of the present Manchurian crisis to strengthen its position with the people for, while the threat of war looms, the people of any nation are prone to become militaristic.

WANING MILITARY INFLUENCE.

The militarists have lost steadily in influence since the close of the Washington Conference. The late Baron Giichi Tanaka felt it necessary to resign his commission as a lieutenant-general in the army in order to become president of a political party and eventually to ride into the premiership. Up to a couple of years ago he would have found this commission an asset in politics, to-day it is an impediment of which the statesman must rid himself.

Each year as the time for examination for conscription nears, scandal after scandal appears. Boys will be found to have mutilated themselves in some minor way in order that they will be exempted. Priests will accept money for prayers that this or that particular son may be exempted. The significance of such cases lies, of course, in the fact that they are indicative of the general attitude, but not of the general practice, toward serving in the army or navy. City boys return to their country-homes for examination, hoping that the lads who have remained on the farms will be in better physical condition than they and will be accepted in their place.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR

FREE GIFT!
DIARY 1932
368 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

RESTORE RULE OF LAW

Lahore Bar Condemns Ordinance Regime

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The following resolution was passed at a special general meeting of the High Court Bar Association held on the 19th January:—

"This meeting of the High Court Bar Association places on record its sense of consternation and dismay at the virtual suspension of all constitutional guarantees through recourse to ordinances and otherwise as evidenced by the arrests of an alarmingly large number of citizens and believes that unless the rule by Ordinances or orders of the executive is forthwith replaced by the rule of law, the peace and tranquillity of the country will be gravely imperilled."—"Tribune".

Sardar Sardul Singh

PERSON & LUGGAGE SEARCHED AT LYALLPUR

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

Shortly after his return late yesterday night from Lyallpur, the police made an attempt to serve Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, acting All-India Congress President with an order under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance restraining him from doing certain acts. On his refusal either to read or to sign the notice, the police posted the same on the wall of his bungalow. The exact contents of the order are not known, as it was torn away by street urchins from the wall.

It is understood that, while coming back from Lyallpur yesterday, S. Sardul Singh's person and luggage were searched by the police at the Lyallpur railway station, after he had boarded the train for Lahore. He was travelling in a third class compartment.—"Tribune"

LAW AND ORDER IN PUNJAB

Offer Of Help To Government.

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

It is understood that in connection with the renewal of the campaign of civil disobedience, Mahomed Jamal Khan Leghari, Tumandar of Dera Ghazi Khan, in a letter to the Governor of the Punjab has, on behalf of Tumandars of Dera Ghazi Khan and himself, renewed the offer made in 1930 to provide a force of footmen and mounted men to assist the regular police in the maintenance of law and order at the present juncture.

The offer has been accepted in the spirit in which it is made though it is not anticipated that in the present circumstances there would be any need to use this force.—A. P.

NON-CO-OPERATION IS "THUGGEE"

The following letter appears in the "Morning Post" (London):—

Sir,—The Indian Police discovery of the "cult of the revolver," reported in Saturday's issue, has interested me greatly.

The capital of Bengal is Calcutta, the City of Kali; and readers of Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Confessions of a Thug" will know that the sacred tools of a Thug's trade were always first sanctified in some temple of Kali before an expedition or raid. Such expeditions were invariably conducted against "black" goats, or Indians of castes other than the Brahmins or the Thugs.

For these "black" goats no bloodshed was prescribed, only such violence as is inseparable from the act of strangling.

For "white" goats "no violence" is laid down, and "blood may be shed because violence" is inadmissible.

In neither case were the "priests" of the cult allowed to take part in the so-called "executions"—they always stood aside and pleaded "holy inspiration", the acts being not instigated by themselves, but by the goddess Kali, through them as mediums.

It is clear that the movement of non-co-operation and the no-rent campaign and assassination are no longer political, but have a religious origin in Hinduism. Since government in Eastern lands is always based on religion and creed, no surprise need be felt. It seems strange that young Indians in state or study Western civilization, have changed so much from their forefathers, but again this is no occasion for surprise.

The movement has become Thuggee, pure and simple.

FORTY YEARS IN INDIA.

We have received the following telegram from our Madras Branch.

C.S. 3293

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

O QE MADRAS WS 31-16 PRINCESS BOMBAY

= HUBLI AGENT WIRES AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR OUR ASOFETIDA

= SWASTI =

Time-limit counts contemplatory any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Besides other Gold and Silver Medals Awarded.

LALJEE GODHOO & CO
SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY 3.

Branches:
(1) MADRAS, (2) KUMBAKONAM.

SUNDARI SATHI FOR LADIES' HEALTH

For Menstrual and other disorders of the Ladies.
Specially useful in Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metrorrhagia, Cardiac debility, Hysteria and other female complaints. Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-10.

What Doctors say about SUNDARI SATHI:—
Dr. Kantilal C. Reshamvala, M.B.B.S. Bombay, writes:—"I have used "Sundari Sathi" on my patients and I am glad to state that it is an effective cure for Leucorrhoea and other uterine diseases."
Ramgopal Chaturbhuj writes fromNandura:—
"Your "Sundari Sathi has proved very effective and a male child has been born to my wife by its use and both the mother and the child are healthy."

Sold Everywhere at All Chemists.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 & Ahmedabad
Madras Branch:—104, Nayniappa Naick Street, MADRAS.

ANNUAL

ANNUAL For 1932:—

DIRECTIONS Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Prepared according to my special system based on Solar Birth Signs this Reading will foretell with remarkable accuracy Monthly and Weekly influences about your Travel, Marriage, Domestic affairs, Profession, Finances, Accidents, Health, with fortunate and unfortunate dates of every Month for the whole year. Very useful to all.

SEND DATE OF BIRTH WHEN ORDERING.

"WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1932". Interesting Booklet sent free on request.

PROFESSOR SEKHAR, B.A. (Wash) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.) The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (Madras Presidency)

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

Bombay Depot:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AGENTS. FOR

BUY FROM YOUR STOCKISTS TO-DAY OR FROM
PREMIER GENERAL AGENTS
LAXMI BUILDING, WAGHDEVI CROSS LANE, Bombay, 3.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, nomination of candidates.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting. 13th and last Day. First race starts at 2-15 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, by-election; Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency; scrutiny of nomination papers.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Young Women's Christian Association, annual public meeting, Lady Sykes, presiding, Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

s.s Mooltan with English mails of January 14 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: First Day.

University of Bombay, Annual Meeting of the Senate 11-30 a.m.

s.s. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 7 p.m. light music by Miss Durgabai with Dattaram Parwatker, 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

BOMBAY P. T. I. OFFICES' ASSOCIATION: — The Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers' Association held their Third Annual Meeting on 22nd instant at the B.P.T. Sports Club, Ballard Estate. Dr. F. D. Bana, Vice-President of the Association, was in the chair. 45 members were present. Before opening the proceedings Dr. Bana referred to the lamented demise in London of the late Chairman of the Trust, Mr. W. H. Neilson, which had come as a shock to everybody. Dr. F. D. Bana was elected President for the ensuing year and a representative managing committee was chosen.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday (28th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR:—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association treated 261 patients in the month of December 1931. Out of these 220 were males and 41 females. Spectacles were given free to two poor patients.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th February.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow (Thursday, 28th January,) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," Royal Institute of Science, by Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.A.I.C., F.A.A.A.Ss., on "Place of Science in every day life in America", Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal Royal Institute of Science, presiding. All are cordially invited to attend.

GORDON WOODROFFE & CO., (Madras), Ltd.

MADRAS, COCONADA, VIZAGAPATAM,

CLEARING, FORWARDING & SHIPPING AGENTS

to all parts of the world.
Special rates for Manganese ore and bag cargo in bulk.

Agents:
The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.
Anchor Brocklebank & Well Line

EXPORTERS of Oil Seeds, Jute, Hemp, Myrabollams, etc.

IMPORTERS of Iron, Steel, Copper, Yellow Metal Galvanised Sheets and other metals, Hardware Cement, Mills Stores, Manchester Goods and Yarns.

Please write to our VIZAGAPATAM branch for information regarding shipping charges, rates of freight, etc., if you desire your goods to travel by the cheapest and shortest route to the Central Provinces.

"Independence Day" Celebrations

13 ARRESTED FOR HOISTING FLAGS ALL OVER CITY

Processions Broken Up

"DICTATOR" CHOWDHARY AND MR. KANTHI ALSO ARRESTED

Mr. Govind Shankar Kanthi, a Congress worker of Dadar and Mr. N.S. Chowdhary, the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward were included in over a dozen arrests made by the Bombay Police on Tuesday morning for taking part in the "Independence Day" celebrations. There were flag salutation ceremonies in all the Wards of the city and the police were kept busy speeding about in vans to carry out the arrests.

The total number of arrests in Girgaum, Mandvi, Dadar and Lalbaug for holding flag hoisting ceremonies was 13.

AT CHOWPATTY.

Several hundred persons were present at Chowpatty at about 8 a.m. when Mr. Chowdhary, the "Dictator" with a few volunteers, marched along the sands in front of the site opposite the Wilson College. A group of men surrounded a national flag carried by the "Dictator" and the usual song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara," was recited in a chorus. This was marked by the arrival of the police in a van. Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi Police Station proceeded to the place where the Flag was being saluted and arrested the "Dictator" and three other volunteers. The arrested men were marched to the police van, and taken to the Gamdevi Police lock-up. The total number of arrests at Chowpatty was 4.

After the police withdrew those present on the sands formed themselves into a procession and marched along the streets in Girgaum shouting slogans.

AT DADAR.

At Dadar, the police had taken possession of the Tilak Maidan at about 7-45 a.m. and cleared the crowds that had collected for the ceremony. The police practically surrounded the Maidan and did not allow any one to enter it. A few minutes later, however, Mr. Govind Shankar Kanthi along with two others entered the Maidan carrying national flags and were promptly arrested. Mr. Kanthi, it will be recalled, was released from the Byculla Jail a few days ago, and served with an order prohibiting him from taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement. He attended the Tilak Maidan ceremony on Tuesday morning in defiance of that order, and he will be charged at Dadar Court, under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

The names of the two other men arrested at the Tilak Maidan are: Babu Shankar More and Pranjiwan Thakurdas Khatri.

AT MANDVI.

A Flag Salutation ceremony held in celebration of the "Independence Day" at Mandvi was similarly broken up by the Pydhownie Police, and three persons were arrested.

AT LALBAUG.

At Lalbaug the mill-workers assembled in the Lal Maidan for the same purpose and two persons were arrested.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN SUBURBS

8 Arrests At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Jan. 26.

Eight persons were arrested this morning while going in a Prabhat Pheri. The arrests, it appears, have been effected under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance. The arrested persons were removed to the Thana Jail.

It is understood that Mrs. Harshada Diwanji of Khar Road, has been arrested.

Sjt. Shantilal S. Shah, Solicitor, "Dictator" of the Suburban Congress Committee, was convicted yesterday by the Bandra Magistrate and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, two months more.

Sjt. C.D. Kora, Engineer, was also sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, two months more.

Both the accused were served with notices by the District Magistrate, directing them to abstain from participating in the Civil Disobedience movement. They were arrested while leading a Prabhat Pheri.

Sjt. Kasamali S. Shroff was arrested last evening at his residence at Khar for failing to give parole

FLAG SALUTATION AT CHAUPATI.

Arrests And Conviction.

The case of the following persons was taken up in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Tuesday morning.

Nanabhai Shamrao "dictator" Chimanlal Umaji, Shanker Ramlal, and Vishnu Natobu.

The first accused was charged under 17 (2) and 2, 3 and 4 under 17 (1) for holding the flag salutation ceremony on Chaupati on behalf of the Congress.

Inspector Frederick Victor, giving evidence, said that he had got information through "Bhoi Patrikas" that there would be flag salutations in all the wards as one of the items of the "Independence Day" programme and that it would be celebrated in the 'D' Ward on the Chaupati Sands He went there with a posse of police and, after dispersing the crowd, put the four accused under arrest.

The first and fourth accused pleaded guilty and the others said that they had gone to the Chaupati for a walk.

Jayantilal Amritlal, a student of the Fourth Standard, giving evidence, as a witness on behalf of the second accused, said that he and the accused went for their usual walk this morning. They were standing a few yards away from the place where the flag salutation ceremony was taking place. The police came and after dispersing the crowd arrested the second accused who was standing by his side.

Mr. Manker, after cross examining the witness, put it to him. "Look here, Jayantilal, you had been to Chaupati to-day to take part in the flag salutation ceremony."

The boy answered promptly: "You seem to know what are my thoughts."

The first accused was found guilty under 17 (2) and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1).

CONVICTED FOR READING LAHORE RESOLUTION.

The first political case in the court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, came up on Tuesday when Mr. Prabhuram Joshi, "Dictator" of Mandvi and four others, were put up under Section 17 (1) and 17 (2) of Ordinance II of 1932.

Mr. Joshi was arrested on Tuesday morning at Mandvi along with Mr. Alban Joachin D'Souza, Assistant Secretary of the Mandvi Ward, and three others as they were reading the Lahore resolution of the All-India Congress Committee in celebration of Independence Day.

Mr. Joshi was convicted before midday to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and the case of the others was postponed to the afternoon.

POLICE PATROL IN CHARNI ROAD.

Half a dozen police constables with lathis and two plain clothesmen were patrolling Chadni Road, where foreign cloth shops are being picketed by the Congress volunteers. It is understood that they were there to prevent a recurrence of incedents of last Saturday when volunteers prostrated themselves in front of the car of two Parsi ladies.

POLICE AT SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Mr. Noor Ali Arrested.

While participating in a social function on Tuesday night Mr. Sayad Noor Ali, formerly Secretary of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee was arrested by Inspector Babaji of the Nagpada Police Station under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Noor Ali was at the time of his arrest taking part in a welcome function organised in honour of Mr. Abdul Hameed, ex-Editor of the "Hilal" a Urdu Daily. Mr. Abdul Hameed was recently released from the Yeravda Jail after serving his term of two years rigorous imprisonment.

FOUR CONGRESSMEN RELEASED ON PAROLE

Sjt. Kubal Re-Arrested

Four more Congress workers, who were arrested on January 6 and detained in the Byculla House of Correction, have been released, and an order has been served on them prohibiting them from taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement and directing them to report to the police every day.

Their names are:—

Messrs. Manibhai Desai, N. B. Deshpande, Yeshwant Parulekar and R. K. Achrekar.

The Bombay Police re-arrested on Tuesday morning Mr. K. B. Kubal, a Congress worker of Byculla, for failing to report himself to the police every day.

MR. S. K. PUPALA SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO POLICE

Detained Under Emergency Ordinance

Mr. S.K. Pupala, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who was out of Bombay for reasons of health surrendered himself to the Police on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately on his return to Bombay, he telephoned to Mr. Wilson, the Police Chief, and inquired whether he was "wanted." Getting an answer in the affirmative, he went to the Headquarters of Police at 1-30 p. m. and was put under arrest under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance and marched to the Byculla House of Correction.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE—
WAALIM ..... 1.
GARIBKHAN ..... 2.
SABBAR ..... 3.

2ND RACE—
PORTIA ..... 1.
SUBRANG ..... 2.
AL NATIQ ..... 3.

3RD RACE—
SANS GENE ..... 1.
SKY ROCKET ..... 2.
TELEPHONE ..... 3.

4TH RACE—
MASTERSINGER ..... 1.
PAULINE ..... 2.
HARVARD ..... 3.

5TH RACE—
QUICKSILVER ..... 1.
SHEKIB ..... 2.
ASLAN BEG ..... 3.

6TH RACE—
VANDALUSIA ..... 1.
HENRIETTA ..... 2.
MOUNTAIN DANCER ... 3.

7TH RACE—
POOR SCATS ..... 1.
AVELINE ..... 2.
STRENGTH ..... 3.

8TH RACE—
NARSES ..... 1.
CARNELIAN ..... 2.
FRATER ..... 3.

9TH RACE—
PRINCE CHARLIE ..... 1.
FARMAN ..... 2.
AASUF ..... 3.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

M.S.C. Examination: Translation Test.

List of Candidates registered for examination in the Translation Test at the M.Sc. Examination, January 1932.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

G. K. Athalye, T. J. Balwani Appearing at Karachi), B B Desai, S T Ghotankar, V G Kanetkar, A S Khokhawala, V B Kirtane, S K Kulkarni, V L Mulay, P M Oka, B Y Oke; R J Parulekar (admitted provisionally), A V Sukhatme, B S Wagle, S D Sunawala, T J Malkani, R J Mehta; K S Pimpalkhare, D. V. Bal, M. R. Ayyangar, L. C. Patel; P. Y. Deshpande, M B Nevgi, E B Rajderkar, C T Shatt; S S Desai; B S Kanvinde; N C Kelkar, S Y Kolhatkar; G V Nevgi; B B Sardeshpande; K P Shah; S E Mogre, J D Oza; R G Kharadi.

SIR C. SETALVAD IMPROVING.

Numerous Inquiries From Friends.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and family have received many kind inquiries about the former's health from numerous friends, official and non-official, including Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. As it is impossibe at present to reply to those kind inquiries individually, all those friends will kindly take this as a greatful acknowledgement of their kindness. Sir Chimanlal is convalescent and later on, he hopes individually to write to them.—A. P.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH.

The Secretary, A.M.C. Free Opthalmic Hospital writes that from March 1 an opportunity will be given to a fully qualified and registered Medical Graduate to act as Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital. Selection will be made from those who posses a special knowledge in Bacteriology and have done work, at least for four months, as a refractionist in an Eye Hospital.

JASCHA HEIFETZ FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

At The Empire.

Jascha Heifetz, the Russian artist who is acclaimed as one of the greatest violinists of our day, will open a short season in Bombay this week. He will give three concerts at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Heifetz's name is well-known all over world by his recorded music. He began playing violin at the age of three, completed the course at the age of seven, and after study with Professor Leopold Auer in Petrograd, was an accomplished artiste at ten. His tour through Russia was a distinct triumph, earning him the encomiums of the keenest critics. During the war, after terrible experiences he escaped by way of Siberia to the United States where he won fresh laurels by his art. In 1920, he visited England and repeated his successes. His technique is almost flawless. So is the intonation, the quality of tone entirely individual. Above all, his artistic insight makes his interpretation full of poetic charm and artistic beauty.

It may be noted that Heifetz has married Florence Vidor, the famous screen star. He will give three different programme in Bombay. These will include the following pieces: Vitali's "Chatone," Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Ravel's "Tzigane," Cesar Franck's "Sonata," Mozart's "Concerto," Paganini-Auer's "Caprice No. 24," Grieg's "Sonata in C Minor" and Paganini's "Concerto."

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR INDIAN COTTON

Scarcity Of Short Staple

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co,, in their report issued to-day state as under:—

Apart from the strong statistical position and increased Indian Mills consumption, the easier money rates and more circulation of currency caused by large sales of gold will increase the holding capacity which was not the case last year, when prices declined due to political and economic reasons. Also as long as Sterling shows easiness Indian prices are not likely to be affected by the disorganised trade conditions. With a scarcity of short staple cotton in America and the prices of Indian staple styles being comparatively at parity with American cotton available locally, it may prove very difficult to tender more than 1 Lac of Bales against short sales made on straddle account. Although tenders yesterday were larger in Oomra and Bengals they were easily taken up without effecting the Oomra premium over Broach in consequence of the imported enquiry from Japan and Continent.

Our opinion is unchanged and we favour purchases of Broach in all easy markets.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.89
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.81
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	211

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.17
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.17
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.18
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 26.

Silver Ready	19 5/16
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	19 1/2
Lower	3/16

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bombay Market was closed to-day.

"SWADESHI EXHIBITION."

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR DEALERS IN SWADESHI TO EXHIBIT THEIR MANUFACTURES AT

THE INDIAN ART SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Under the Patronage of Dr. JIVANLAL D. DRUV, F.R.C.S. (London).

TO BE OPENED ON

4th FEBRUARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD

Those desirous to keep stalls are requested to apply to:—

MR. MULRAJ KAPADIA,
1ST MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10: MAT: THURS. AT 3-30.

BIG DOUBLE ATTRACTION

BEATRICE LILLIE—GEORGE GROSSMITH

TWO OF THE MOST FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY STARS

WITH

JOHN GARRICK—LLOYD HAMILTON

IN

THE SCREAM OF THE YEAR

ARE YOU THERE

THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

AFRICA SQUAWKS

You've never heard real true chimps talk Americanese before, have you, and wise cracking American too.

EVEN THE CHIMPS HAVE "GONE HOLLYWOOD."

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT CINEMA.

THE RIALTO OPENING TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

A POWERFUL DRAMA

with EDMUND LOWE, LEE TRACY
CATHERINE DALE OWEN

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

A press communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 23rd January 1932 is 998,000 and from 1st April 1931 to 23rd January 1932 is 24,756,000

Net transfer to British Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper currency reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1931 to 23rd January 1932 is 23,047,804.

Total for the respective periods is 998,000 and 47,803,804.

Less—sales of sterling for the same period is 14,047,804.

Net remittance to British Treasury for the respective periods is 998,000 and 33,756,000.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

A press communique states:—

Treasury Bill sales, the 26th January 1932—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 26th January 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs. 28,50,000 and Rs. 74,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-14-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-5-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 27,75,000 and Rs. 62,000 000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-3-10 and Rs. 6-9-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 27th January 1932 to Monday, the 1st February 1932 at Rs. 97 and Rs. 98-6-0 p.c. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 25th January 1932 amounted to Rs. 30,75,000 and Rs. 3,07,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 5th February 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A COCKTAIL OF MERRIMENT!

SEE AMERICA THIRST

With

SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HARRY LANGDON
BESSIE LOVE

LAUGH TILLL YOU BURST!

ALSO A SIDE SPLITTING

SIDNEY & MURRAY

Gloom Chaser
And The Freak Series

Strange as it seems

NOTICE.

RE. TRANSFER OF SELLING AGENCY OF THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD. have appointed Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS LAKMIDAS MUNI, their Sole Selling Agent in Bombay from 1st January, 1932, and the shop has been removed from Mirza Street to CHIPPI CHAWL (Shamseth Street) No. 55, Shop No. 54, and a branch of the said shop is also opened at Mooljt Jaitha Market, Ghadial-Gully.

All customers of the above Company are, therefore, requested to direct inquiries to the above address in future.

Dated this 25th day of January 1932.

SPECIALISED TRAINING

IN

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice. do sot hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1932

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The Viceroy has waxed eloquent on the soundness of the country's financial position and gratified the Assembly by promising that there will be no Finance Bill for this session. This, we take to mean that the Government recognise that they have reached the limit of taxation in the country and they dare not face the Assembly with another request for more funds when even the major retrenchments suggested by their committees have yet to be put into effect. The Viceroy has, no doubt, claimed that his Government have put their case fully into the hands of the Legislature but what we are concerned with is how far they will act upon the recommendations made.

DISQUIETING STATISTICS.

The Viceroy based his contention regarding the soundness the finances of the country on several grounds. The first is that Indian products are finding a free market all over the world. This does not seem to be borne out by facts. The exports have fallen from Rs. 173 crores for nine months of 1930 to Rs. 117 crores for the year 1931. This difference is only partly due to the lower level of prices because in quantity also our exports have dwindled very much as can be seen from the railway receipts. The second contention is that our industries are all working. The Viceroy is apparently under the impression that industry in India is comprised in the mills, factories and mines. That is, of course, the official view when it choses not to remember the toiling masses who are by no means active. Their products find far less demand and the rupee prices realised are hardly such as to encourage enterprise. There is not a word of sympathy in the Viceroy's speech for the sufferings of the cultivators who form 80 per cent of the population. It is rather strange that all this alleged prosperity is attributed to the last two Finance Bills, by which is meant the higher taxes through customs and excise. It hardly needs pointing out that the enhanced duties were not intended to be protective and if they chance to help our industries. the Government cannot claim credit for the result.

FOR LOMBARD STREET'S BENEFIT

It is claimed that the rupee linked with sterling has worked to the benefit of India, because we have repaid the £15 million sterling loan. In this claim the fact is ignored that India has been compelled to send out nearly twice as much gold as the Government have bought sterling and that the rest of it together with the surplus of exports has gone for aiding the flight of capital in defiance of the Ordinance. This export of gold has been declared by even the financial critics in London as being so immensely helpful to the sustaining of the pound that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the rupee-sterling link was made in the interests of Lombard Street and India has been forced into the background as usual. Otherwise it is incredible that exports of Rs. 40 crores should be unable to raise the gold value of the rupee. It may be recalled that when the rupee was free in 1920-22, when sterling was about 335-400, the export of Rs. 40 crores of gold was able to raise the rupee from 11 pence gold to 16 pence gold and even somewhat higher. To-day, with the heavy drag of the pound, the rupee is pressed down so hard that it has no buoyancy. Against our total trade of about 400 crores per annum, the export of 40 crores should have had immense effect. But, as the rupee is linked to sterling, this has to be measured against the total of 2,400 crores of trade and miscellaneous items of correspondingly large magnitude. The result is the same as if a person tried to use his sugar resources for sweetening the sea water. Nor must it be forgotten that we are exporting capital to pay for current expenses and that the people are replacing gold by currency notes on which a discount of two to three per cent has already developed in several parts of the country.

AMAZING ASSERTION

Lastly the Viceroy has said that the floating debt of the country has been reduced from Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 61 crores. This would be a matter of pride if the statement were strictly accurate. We can certainly excuse the Viceroy's lack of knowledge of this matter but it reflects little credit on those who thus informed him. The floating debt of the country consists not only of the Treasury Bills in the hands of the public but also of the Treasury Bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve known as "ad hoes" and the Savings Bank and Post Office Cash Certificates and the Provident Fund in the hands of the Government. Leaving aside the last three items out of consideration, as the increases in them are comparatively small, the decrease in open Treasury Bills of Rs. 23 crores should be taken as set-off by the increase of Rs 45 crores in the "ad hocs" and Rs. 3 crores in Ways and Means Advances-making a net difference of Rs. 25 crores against the Government. If we take the other items also the deterioration will be about Rs. 30 crores. Nor must it be forgotten that the Rs. 16 crores of Treasury Bonds have apparently gone for current expenses. If this is so the deterioration is more near Rs. 45 crores.

LEGISLATORS' DUTY

Let us also remember that during the next two months the Government will have to face further borrowings of about Rs. 10 crores on account of lower customs and income tax realisation and the fall in railway earnings. It would, therefore, appear that the Government finances would be at least Rs. 65 crores worse off by April 1932 than in 1931. We are not alone in our disatisfaction with the Central Government's financial position, and if we err, we do so in the company of some journals who have given support to Government's repressive policy. We shall certainly be glad if we can convince ourselves that the financial strength of our country is improving day by day but when facts tell quite a different tale, we feel bound to advise the public of them. The non-official members of the Assembly must urgently press for a proper enquiry into the method of handling Government's Ways and Means position so that the actual state at any time may be absolutely clear and not one calling for intense and belated research.

THE REBUFF

Our Delhi correspondent's report about the unfavourable reception to the Viceroy's address, has received confirmation from an unexpected quarter. Sir Muhammad Yakub is well-known for his courageous opposition to every thing detrimental to the official cause. But he too is not exactly delighted with Lord Willingdon's speech. He welcomed, of course, "the action taken by Government about the present political situation in the country". But we were not prepared for his daring complaint that, as regards the financial position, "the assurance of His Excellency was not quite in consonance with the action taken by Government, namely, giving effect to the recommendations of the various retrenchment committees." He observed further "The Government of India have not given as much consideration to our recommendations as the exigencies of the situation required". In other and more straightforward language, Sir Muhammad Yakub repudiates the following passage in the Viceroy's speech "Their (Retrenchment Committees') proposals are now being embodied in the budgetary demands for next year." The Muslim Knight is right. But why did the Viceroy make such an unqualified statement?

JAPAN'S PLIGHT.

The Bombay mills have been complaining about the dumping of Japanese goods in this country at unremunerative rates even in the days when the yen was on gold basis. It will be a satisfaction to them that the keenness of this competition will be taken off by the imminent decision to close the Japanese mills in China. "When a boycott is in force in China against any interest or business", says a message published by our Anglo-Indian contemporary, "it is as though a plague seized that unfortunate business. No Chinese will buy or sell, no contracts can be made and every conceivable difficulty and obstacle combine to hamper the transaction of the most trivial business till it has finally to be closed down." Again, "The boycott a a weapon of economic warfare is the oldest and most favoured resort of the Chinese. The Chinese are thoroughly conversant with its possibilities and employ it with a deadly thoroughness and immoveable stolidity which no other people has been able to achieve". And the Japanese have been forced to close down mills where they were employing 70,000 Chinese workmen. All the more reason for Japan to end the Sino-Japanese conflict honourably to both sides. It is inconceivable that in the new territory she has grabbed, that economically rich province of Manchuria, she can succeed in retaining a hold in face of determined Chinese opposition.

LONDON UNIVERSITY YOUTHS' EFFORTS.

Street Propaganda For India.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

I mentioned in the first portion of my despatch that so far no efforts have been made by friends of India here to protest against the launching of repression in India. The Commonwealth of India League is still awaiting a suitable opportunity when the leader of the Lansbury group will be free to come on public platform to censure official policy in India. There is, however, that amicable and enchanting personage, Mr. Bertrand Russel, prepared to seek limelight at the cost of the Commonwealth of India League to preside over a "protest against the present policy of the British Government". He is not prepared to go further than that. The League has been kept alive with the help coming preponderatingly from Indian sources and so far as Britishers are concerned, they are anxious to express their sympathy with the aspiration of the Indian people without putting their hands in their own pockets. There is hardly any necessity to stress the point further, since, I know it from intimate knowledge, that the organisation as a whole does not contemplate doing anything that will embarrass the leaders of the already defunct and dormant Labour Party.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

Lansbury may protest froth and fume at the India policy but one can legitimately ask him as to the reasons which prompted him to consent to the inclusion of a Labourite—Major Milner—in one of the committees that have gone to India during the week. Major Milner is not only a member of Parliament on Labour ticket but is also a member of the Commonwealth of India League, whose mouthpiece, the "India Review" declared that "British parties and their representatives that co-operate with the Government in the present circumstances are also allying themselves with coercion". But Major Milner is gone and before going he told a press correspondent that he was proud to be a member of the Commonwealth of India League. Only last night the separate group led by Mr. Saklatvala sought an opportunity to demonstrate against the present rule in India by getting up a very lively and interesting meeting. At this meeting, not only the present "National" Government of Great Britain came in for criticism but the role of the "Labour" Party in 1930 was exposed in all its nakedness.

UNCLE ARTHUR SITS MUM.

A few protagonists of the "Labourites" had to eat humble pie when answer was demanded to the question "Why did Wedgwood Benn arrest over 60,000 persons, including women and children?" And there was another question. "why do the Labourites complain against present rule in India when in reality it is handed over to the "National" Government by its predecessors in office"? It is hardly necessary to say that neither of these questions receive any satisfactory replies from the protagonists of Mr. Henderson who is still mum over the present rule in India.

The "Friends of India" of which Reginald Reynolds is one of the moving spirits, are more direct in reaching the British mind. However handicapped they may be, the "Friends of India" have a band of solid workers who believe in the good old maxim "Never say die". I was amazed at the industry and enthusiasm with which they are pursuing the Indian problem in this country. Taking a stroll around different parts of the town, one cannot fail to come across at many places a couple of sandwich-men and women holding big placards inscribed with Indian literature that will touch directly the heart of any Britisher. Here are a few slogans that my eyes came across as I was doing my journey through Bond Street, "Why deny others' rights you enjoy?—Learn facts about India',—'Don't let British press propaganda mislead you.'—India—Star Chamber Methods'—India Must Be Free.')

INDIA'S POVERTY "ON HER SHOULDERS."

I was moved when I saw a young woman being nagged by an aged fellow while parading the streets of Piccadilly with India's poverty on her shoulders. She was going round the Eros statue with a placard drawing attention to the income of the Viceroy in comparison with that of the Indian peasant. Naturally, I could not but enquire who were those sandwich men and women. I felt that none could be more grateful than Indians themselves to this band of young man and women from the London University who had undertaken the voluntary task of standing by the younger generation of India by doing the part-time work of the "Friends of India" after their college hours.

The net result of this propaganda has been that the sandwich men and women have received in crowded London thoroughfares at rush hours a mixed reception. The upper Classes swear at these "fanatic" young souls. The middle class has shown a spirit of tolerant interest, more especially is the interest well marked amongst young people while positive conversion is noticeable amongst the representatives of the British proletariat.

The friends of India are thus further encouraged to organise a mass demonstration against Whitehall policy this afternoon in Trafalgar Square. There will be on the plinth of Nelson Statue Commander Kenworthy, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Miss Muriel Lester, Mr. Laurence Houseman, the poet, and a galaxy of speakers who are determined to expose to a large mass of people that are expected to attend the true purpose of British policy in India.

LABOUR LEADERS LET DOWN INDIA.

One significant fact that strikes us is that the leaders of the "Labour" Party have refused to be associated with such a public demonstration in Trafalgar Square. It is so difficult to resist the temptation of recalling to one's mind the methods that Macdonald, Uncle Arthur, and Lansbury, adopted only a few years ago to climb to the top rung of the "Labour" Party, when as its leaders they led the working class through strikes and other "nauseating" encumberances. But new times, new methods, and Labour is busy adopting a "respectable" way of looking at India.

Notes of the Day.

British Journalism.

British and Anglo-Indian papers invariably affect deep horror of "Yellow Journalism". But it appears there can be no limit to dishonest and malicious propaganda that some British journals indulge in. The "Morning Post" is a newspaper with, we believe, a proud tradition. And yet there is no depth to which it cannot sink, if only it can hurt this country. It will be within the memory of every reader that there was, last year, an armed revolt of trans-border tribesmen. It was traced by Government to the inspiration of the Haji of Turangzai. An unsuccessful attempt was also made specially by Anglo-India to prove some connection between the Haji and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Red Shirts. All this seems to have been forgotten in the urgent desire to damn the Red Shirts in every possible way. And in mail week there appears in the "Morning Post" an account, from its own correspondent, of a report that the Haji of Turangzai "who last year incited movements", has rejected appeals for assistance. And why? Because "last year he was asked to be violent and this year non-violent"!

Pan-Arab Federation.

We do not yet know who the five leading Muslims, who have issued a manifesto from Jerusalem, are. But it is, on the face of it, a significant move. The exact objects are unfortunately too briefly reported by Reuter to be quite clear. A Pan-Arab Federation determined to free itself from imperialist influence and to win Complete Independence will be cordially welcomed in Asia. But what are the implications underlying the declaration that "Arab countries form an indivisible unit"?

Wanted A Swadeshi Clock!

Sjt Kikabhai Premchand's generous offer of an electric clock, preferably Swadeshi, for the Rajabhoy Tower will be considered by the University Senate at its meeting next week. We trust the Senate will insist on the new clock being of Swadeshi manufacture. It is to be remembered in this connection that in August 1930 the Senate passed a resolution strongly recommending the purchase by the University of Swadeshi goods. In November last the Syndicate took up the specific question of a new clock and after a thorough test extending over three months at the Colaba Observatory decided to purchase a Swadeshi electric clock at its own expense. A few days thereafter Sjt. Kikabhai Premchand whose father, it may be remembered, had given the Clock Tower to the University, wrote to the University offering an electric clock, preferably Swadeshi, but adding: "I leave the selection of the clock to the sole discretion of His Excellency the Chancellor, whom I request you to approach in this behalf. If he is prepared to undertake this responsibility, he will doubtless in making his choice seek the best expert advice available".

Some Issues.

The unnecessary introduction of the Governor into a matter which ordinarily and very properly would have been attended to by the executive of the Senate and his being given the right to choose or not to choose a Swadeshi clock have naturally raised some fresh issues, not at all trivial. Many members of the Senate are naturally insistent that its own Syndicate's resolution in favour of a necessarily Swadeshi clock should not be allowed to be superceded. They have accordingly given notice of motions accepting Sjt. Kikabhai's offer, subject to the Syndicate's resolution on the matter. Principal G. N. Gokhale, for example, suggests that the Senate's reply to Sjt. Kikabhai should insist on the purchase of a Swadeshi clock and should include the following: "If the experts are to judge the merit of different makes of clocks all made in India, that would perhaps not matter. But in the present state of Indian industries they submit that there are mightier things than mere expert advice to think of. After all Rs. 10,000 for giving a trial to a Swadeshi enterprise is, they submit, not an impossible claim on your great munificence". We hope Sjt. Kikabhai will earmark his generous gift of Rs. 10,000 for a Swadeshi clock only.

TRIFLES.

(By "?")

It is stated that there will be no Dominions preference in the initial ten per cent tariffs that the British Government are imposing. This should ensure the successful outcome of the next Imperial Conference as regards reciprocity.

* * * * *

Interviewed by "Reuter" the Prime Minister remarked that the tariff policy was an innovation as was the Cabinet itself. This statement of Mr. MacDonald has been accepted unreservedly even by his opponents.

* * * * *

"The announcement that the Bank of England is repaying the French and American credits is everywhere hailed as a striking proof of Britain's financial soundness."

The proof has struck India also —soundly.

* * * * *

An Inmandar of Dera Gazi Khan has offered to the Governor of the Punjab on behalf of fellow inmandars (I don't know who and what they are) to provide a force of footmen and mounted men "to assist the regular police in the maintenance of law and order at the present juncture."

The offer was not made to the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. P. owing, presumably, to unsettled conditions there.

* * * * *

"Use of Lathis by Police

Question of Legality

Madras Advocate's Statement."

Sheer Text-book amateurism.

* * * * *

Says the Director of Information: "During the past week action under the Emergency Powers Ordinance continued and is reported to have been generally effective."

I quite agree. And the 'action' continues. But why "reported"? Directors of Information must not hesitate at positive assurance.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

ROOT CAUSE OF THE PRESENT CALAMITIES

(The following views on the political situation from an Englishman, resident in India, will be read with interest).

(By J. D. J.).

What are the facts about the present deplorable situation? The first thing we have to keep in mind is that we, the British people are mainly responsible for the present situation in India. We have always said: "We stand for a self-governing India within the Commonwealth, the people of India thus becoming the final arbiters of their destiny." But we have always added the famous words: "Not yet, Oh Lord, Not yet!!!" That, in a nutshell, has been our policy for 30 years.

DISCOVER A COMMON PLATFORM.

Indians of many shades of political opinion have lodged their protest against the Ordinances with the help of which the country is being governed at the present moment. Englishmen almost to a man have given their support to these extraordinary measures. It is, therefore, evident that the viewpoints of Indians and Englishmen regarding the governance of India differ profoundly. The writer is neither willing nor anxious to take the brief of any side, but what he thinks important is the discovery of a common platform where these two parties can meet. There cannot be any peace and happiness in India till a 'via media' is secured.

WILL IT ACHIEVE PERMANENT RESULT?

"Everything seems to be quiet on all fronts." Such is the remark that is being made by many with some amount of satisfaction. These are of opinion that the Ordinances have succeeded in killing the threatened Civil Disobedience movement at its very inception. The truth of this cannot be denied, but at the same time no one need overlook the fact that the recommencement of the Civil Disobedience movement has been made impossible solely by restraining the physical movement of those men and women who were likely to create "trouble," and this is not the first time when everything has been made "quiet" by the application of force at the command of the State. This happened on a large scale at least twice within the last twenty years but no permanent result ever followed.

This is exactly the point which is puzzling a good many brains to-day. It is absolutely useless to speak either for or against the necessity and wisdom of promulgating the Ordinances. They exist and from all indications they will be in force for at least six months and possibly longer.

THE HESITATING MODERATES.

The authorities in charge of the administration of the country hold that they have, by the application of the emergency powers, saved the country from chaos for the "time being," and the measures applied have given protection to all law-abiding Indians. It is, therefore, felt that the Indians ought to have come forward in the largest possible numbers to express their gratitude for the protection given and help the authorities in their efforts to check the tide of lawlessness in the country. The Britisher in India considers that the desired active support has not been given to the authorities by any section of the people of India. Those few "Moderates" and "Loyalists" who went to Delhi recently and who agreed to co-operate with the Government, have done so not without reproach to Government for the promulgation of the Ordinances and further not without expressing the hope that the extraordinary powers will soon be withdrawn. Mr. Chintamani and many

(Continued on page 8.)

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN SUBURBS.

Four Women Arrested At Vile Parle.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Jan. 26.

There were intensive activities in the Bombay suburbs in connection with the "Independence Day" culminating in a large number of arrests.

AT VILE PARLE

This morning a procession led by Shrimati Kamalaben Pathak of Malad, the tenth "Dictator" of the Chavni, was broken up by the police and eight persons were put under arrest. Their names are: Smt. Kamalaben Pathak and Kabuben, both of Malad, Mrs. Mudrikaben Angaria of Khar, Mrs. Harshadaben Diwanji of Khar, Sjts. Jugmohandas D. Merchant, Purshottamdas Khadia Ramsarup and another.

AT KHAR

Sjt. Kasamali A. Sheriff the ninth "Dictator" of the Suburban District Congress Committee was sentenced by the Bandra City Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default further jail for failing to report hiself to the police.

AT ANDHERI.

Sjt. Samarth a Congress volunteer was awarded six months' hard labour for selling Congress Bulletin.

AT BORIVLI.

For pasting a poster on a wall Sjt. Gordhandas Damodardas was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month.

AT KURLA

Four persons are arrested under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and will be placed before the Kurla Magistrate.

POLICE RAID AT C. P. TANK

11 Youths Under Arrest.

A room in Sukhanand Chawl, C.P. Tank, Bombay was raided by the C.I.D. on Tuesday afternoon and 11 young men including the brother of Mr. Y. J. Meheralli, the Youth League Leader were put under arrest. The arrested men were marched to the Esplanade Police Lock-up. It is understood that they will be placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Tuesday's Arrests At Dadar.

Tuesday morning being the Independent Day, a flag salutation was performed by G. S. Kantni on Tilak Maidan who had been released on parole.

Mr. Babu Mose (Captain) and one volunteer were arrested along with him. There was a bonfire at two places at Dadar.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT THANA.

Meeting Broken Up.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 26.

While addressing a meeting held to celebrate the "Independence Day", to-night at 11, Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, a local pleader and the third dictator of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee along with three others was arrested by the Thana police. The meeting was broken up.

SUBURBAN DICTATOR JAILED.

Sjt. Kasemali A. Sheriff, the Suburban Dictator, was sentenced to-day to one year's R.I. and Rs. 300 fine, or in default, 2 months' further imprisonment.

ARMED POLICE PATROL STREETS TILL MIDNIGHT.

(Continued from page 1.)

dhani Police and four persons were arrested. After the arrests, the rest of the crowd gave dodge to the police and marched towards Bhuleshwar.

8 YEARS OLD BOY ARRESTED.

Yet another procession at Ghoradev was interrupted by the Byculla Police and five persons including an eight year boy were put under arrest for defying the order to disperse.

There was an unusually large crowd at Chaupatty where a number of processions had converged. Exactly at the stroke of six in the evening Mrs. Javerbai Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Emergency Council, Sjt. Dullabhbhai Gopal Sampat and Sjt. V. K. R. Shetti members of the Council marched to the site in front of the Wilson College. A big flag pole was pitched in the sands and a national flag was flying. A crowd surrounded the Emergency Council members and many of them squatted on the sands.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED.

The President and the two members then read to the audience the Independence resolution and made short speeches. The police who till then were nowhere to be seen, arrived in a van. The lathi police formed a cordon at the meeting place and arrested 28 men and two women including Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The flag pole was pulled down and a number of flags carried by the arrested men were seized.

After the police withdrew, the crowds again marched in a procession and were held up near Mharbavdi Police Station. On their refusal to disperse, the police advanced with upraised lathis and dispersed the procession. This was followed by scenes of excitement in the locality, and till a late hour in the night people gathered at various places at Girgaum Back Road and C. P. Tank. Prarthana Samaj and Kalbadevi and indulged in lighting bon fires. The police patrolled area in lorries every now and then, and occasionally there were lathi charges.

DAY'S CASUALTIES.

The casualties caused by the lathi charges were 47. The Free Emergency Hospital treated 33 persons all of whom it appears received slight injuries and were discharged after treatment. The Congress Free Hospital, admitted in all 14 persons out of whom three were detained and the rest were discharged after treatment.

By midnight, quiet was restored in this area.

Medical Report Of The Injured.

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was on Field Service at Chaupatty and Marbawri Police Station from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. under the command of Capt. Jal M. Kathavala and Capt. Batuk H. Mehta, and following is the report of the injured persons.

One person was treated at Chaupatty.

17 persons were treated at the Marbawri Police Station, out of which one was removed to the Nair Hospital.

Mr. Gangaram Kisan Nakalji (Contused scalp-wound on the left Temporal region), is being treated at the Nair Hospital.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION NOT MOVED.

(Continued from page 1.)

ence to old Hindu Shastras by which a woman the moment she got married became the co-owner of her husband's property and it was on account of that status that at the time of partition she used to be given a share equal to that of her sons. Mr. Sarda quoted high judicial and other responsible authorities to prove the urgency of the measure.

"SACRED LAWS OF ANCIENT SAGES".

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposing the reference to a Select Committee declared that as he was a believer in Varnashram Dharma he could not support the bill itself and nobody had a right to lay hands on the sacred laws of the ancient sages. He denied that the lot of the Hindu widows in Bengal at any rate was deplorable and he would not be a party to lay the axe at the fundamental principle of Hindu social organisation. If the bill was passed it would have repercussions also on Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and even Muslims.

Mr. Yamin Khan expressed his personal sympathy with the lot of the widows on whose behalf he had occasions to appear before the Law Courts. A woman had as much right to live as anybody else. Laws made by men had continuously deproved women of their legitimate share of inheritance. It was time that women who had been deprived of their proper share got it back. He had greater pleasure in strongly supporting Mr. Harbilas Sarda in bringing forward a humane bill.

The object of Mr. Sarda's Bill is to secure for Hindu widow a share in her husband's family property equal to that which her husband would have been entitled to under Mitakshara Law had partition taken place in his life time. The relevant sections read as follows:

UNDER MITAKSHARA LAW

"Where the husband of a widow was at the time of his death a member of joint family the widow shall be entitled to such share of the joint family property as her husband would have been entitled to under Mitakshara Law had partition taken place in his life time and may sue for partition. Where the husband of a widow was not at the time of his death a member of joint family the widow shall take all his property absolutely. Provided that should the widow adopt a son to her deceased husband the personal law of adoption applicable to a widow shall take effect but to the extent of a moiety only of the family property. A widow's share under this Act shall be exclusive of her independent personal property on her Sridhan. A widow's claim to maintenance from funds of joint family shall cease on partition and separation of her share as provided in this Act."

NO OVERWHELMING DEMAND

Mr. Krishnamachariar opposing the motion said that the criterion on which social legislation could be introduced was the overwhelming demand for it from the community affected by it. In the case of the present Bill no such demand was forthcoming from any responsible quarter. The speaker held that story of injustice and hard lot of Hindu widows was not substantiated by facts and only a referendum could prove the case of the mover of the bill. He referred to the opinion of Mr. Sarda himself expressed in 1922 over the age of Consent Bill in which Mr. Sarda opposed short cuts to complicated system of evolution. Mr. Krishnamachariar said that the bill cut at the very root of the Hindu Society and Dharma.

Proceeding Mr. Krishnamachariar said that the Bill very seriously affected the fundamentals of Hindu Society was amply proved by opinions expressed on it. It sought to confer benefits on widows at the expense of other members of the family. The speaker did not know what would happen to property under the Bill, if a widow got remarried.

Mr. Azharali criticised the definition of "widow" in the drafted bill which he held was vague.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said he was opposed to the draft of the bill which could not be modified in the Select Committee without radically changing the frame of the bill. The legal defect in the bill was that it sought to take away the right of sons from the family property.

Sir Lancelot Graham explaining the attitude of the Government said that they would not support it, unless they were convinced that there was very strong public opinion behind it. The debate in the House had shown that all the three Hindus who had participated in the discussion had opposed the bill.

Mr. Jog: There are many more who are in favour and who have not yet spoken.

DIE-HARDS SNUBBED.

Sir Lancelot Graham: I know that. It is however clear that the debate had created hardly any interest as could be seen from the empty galleries. On the contrary, Mr. Sarda's earlier bill had attracted crowds of people to the galleries and there used to be many more in the streets shouting slogans.

A member:—The present lack of interest is probably due to Ordinance.

Concluding, Sir Lancelot Graham said the Government would oppose the Bill, unless they were shown that there was very strong public opinion behind it.

VAGUE OBJECTIONS.

Mr. A. Das supporting the bill said that most of the objections raised during the debate were vague and did not affect the principle of the bill which sought to give some relief to Hindu widows whose condition at present was really deplorable. He held that the bill had been overdue and the objections raised were premature and could be met in the Select Committee.

DR. GOUR'S REJOINDER.

Sir Harisingh Gour criticised the Government's attitude of merely expressing sympathy but practically opposing the bill on the ground of its inopportuneness. The Government was only showing its might in the matter of repression, and not in social reform. A question of such vital importance should not be decided by counting heads but by its righteousness and truth. Addressing the orthodox opposition ists, Sir Hari Singh Gour asked why draw the red herring of sacred law and divine law when they were only correcting the laws made by men and when society radically needed such a piece of legislation If there were any defects, let the select committee make suitable amendments.

Mr. R. S. Sarma supporting the motion said he was glad that the Government kept an open mind and wanted a demonstrative proof of the support of the bill by those affected by it.

Sardar Harbans Singh supported the mover and said he could not understand the attitude of some Hindu members as any defects in the Bill could easily be remedied in the select committee.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that in this matter only non-officials should vote.

At this stage, Mr. Ranga Iyer's adjournment motion was taken up and further discussion on Dewan Bahadur Sardar's motion was postponed till the next unofficial day.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION NOT MOVED.

Mr. Ranga Iyer in accordance with some lobby understanding asked whether any other opportunity would be given to the Assembly to discuss the important issues underlying the motion in circumstances more favourable than were offered by an adjournment motion.

Sir George Rainy said that the Government had been in communication with leaders of unofficial parties and agreed to give Monday for the discussion of the resolution to be moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour raising the general issue arising from the Government's policy.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said he was quite satisfied with Sir George Rainy's statements and accordingly, he did not move the motion.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 26.	
Previous Close	3.44
To-day's Close	3.46
Difference	+.02

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 26.	
Previous Close	3.44 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.46 1/2
To-day's Close	3.46
Difference	+1 3/4

FORCIBLE DISPERSAL OF PICKETERS.

What Madras Communique Emphasised

ADJOURNED MOTION IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

In the Madras Legislative Council which commenced its January session to-day Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, moved an adjournment moion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely the recent policy of Government as expressed in the communique issued on January 23. No member objecting, the President admitted the motion and fixed 4 p.m. for discussion.

The communique 'inter alia' stated that Government were anxious "to avoid as far as possible arrest and imprisonment of misguided youths instigated and often paid by persons operating in the background to further the spread of civil disobedience. Forcible dispersal of picketers is, in the opinion of Government, most suitable method of dealing with the situation as it is less demoralising to younger men than a term of imprisonment and brings less trouble and disgrace on their parents and relatives. In short arrest and imprisonment will be resorted to only when other means have proved ineffective."—A. P.

Appeal For Peace And Co-operation

FRONTIER ORRGANISATION'S MOVE.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 26.

A striking appeal for peace and co-operation has been addressed to the people and Government by three important organisations on the Frontier.

The Working Committee of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee recognising the need for creating a favourable atmosphere for the working of reforms has resolved urging Government to give people real chance successfully to work the reforms, for the abandonment of the present repressive policy and the release of all arrested persons who do not belong to any declared unlawful organisation.

REMOVE REPRESSIVE LAWS.

The Afghan Jirga, Charsadda, emphasising the futility of repression has offered its co-operation provided Government reciprocates by removing repressive laws and disabilities under Section 144 and releases political prisoners who were not convicted for violence.

The Frontier Jamiat-ul-Ulema demands the removal of repressive laws and urges the grant of a fair representation of the Ulema in the Legislative Council and establishment of a Board of Administration of religious justice as conditions for acceptance of reforms by Ulemas. The Jamiat-Ul-Ulema has resolved to lead a deputation to the Chief Commissioner to draw his attention to some outstanding instances of alleged repression inside and outside jails in the Province.—A. P.

Sanity Prevails In Delhi.

DIE-HARD PRESS VIEWS ON WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

"Good Indians Must Be Grateful To Him!"

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Lord Willingdon's speech has provoked leading articles in most of newspapers this morning.

The "News Chronicle" expresses the opinion that the only criticism is that the speech envisages absolute stamping out of the Congress which at best means protracted struggle and creation of bitterness and sullen hostility.

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks that the speech will make deeper impression than any departmental array of facts and may well carry enlightenment to many minds in India and Britain which cherish sentimental suspicion of any policy of determined firmness in the assertion of public authority.

SANITY IN DELHI.

The "Daily Mail" declares that sanity now reigns in Delhi and India will no longer be trotting gently down the broad and easy path of bankruptcy and political perdition.

The "Morning Post" says that good Indians and good Englishmen will alike be grateful to Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare for the stand they are making to restore the rule of law and the prestige of Government.

The "Financial Times" asserts that investors confidence in India sterling securities will be further strengthened by the Viceroy's emphatic testimony to India's position.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

THE WORSHIP OF LAKSHMI

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

VALUE OF RUPEE TO-DAY 14.33 PENCE GOLD.

Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and even in this age of modernism she is revered in every Indian home. In the mofussil where the mind still retains the ancient traditional attitude, the goddess commands almost universal obeisance. This probably explains why the currency note is at a discount there while in the cities it easily passes current. Surat and Madras now report a discount of 2 to 3 per cent. There is also some difficulty in getting notes changed at all.

The explanation lies in the change of gold for notes, a change which has been hardly satisfactory to the up-country man. Where it was distress gold, it had to be immediately changed into rupees and this explains partly the demand for silver rupees in the recent currency expansion. In the Indian household the possession of a few trinkets or of silver rupees and gold coins is a 'sine qua non' of decent status and currency notes cannot replace them. If we had a Government fully cognisant of this such mentality of the people, the discount on notes might not have developed. A good supply of silver rupees in the treasuries and sub-treasuries would have made them freely available.

Even now it would be wisdom on the part of the Government to send out silver rupees and prevent a panic among ignorant people. This will at least have the effect of lightening the effect of the inflation in which the Government are now involved.

WHAT IS INFLATION?

The Viceroy's speech contains a taunt to those people who were complaining of contraction and now complain of expansion. The point is that we are not having expansion but inflation. To the extent that the floating debt is reduced by transfer of Treasury Bills from the public to the Paper Currency Reserve, there would be expansion in the same way as there was contraction in the other way by transfer from the Paper Currency to the public. But when we get more 'ad hocs' introduced than decrease in open Treasury Bills, we can only infer that the Government are borrowing money without immediately paying interest for it and forcing money on the public by transfers to Ways and Means of such borrowed money.

THE FLOATING DEBT POSITION.

To appreciate the force of this argument, it must be remembered that in March 1929 before the contractions began, the currency note circulation was Rs. 188 crores and Treasury Bills were Rs. 4 crores with the public and Rs. 43 crores in the Paper Currency Reserve, totalling Rs. 47 crores. To-day when the currency circulation is Rs. 177 crores, (Rs. 190 crores if we allow for silver rupees returned to circulation) we have Treasury Bills for Rs. 61 crores with the public and Rs. 50 crores in the Paper Currency Reserve, totalling Rs. 111 crores. This means that the Government have increased their borrowings by Rs. 64 crores in these three years to carry on. That is inflation and not expansion. Even if we take only March 1930 to start with, the Treasury Bills of both classes together amounted to only Rs. 70 crores and even then there has been inflation of Rs. 41 crores. If we start from June 1931, the increase is from Rs. 78 crores or one of Rs. 33 crores.

THE TRADE RETURN FOR DECEMBER.

The trade return for December shows a decline of Rs. 231 lakhs in imports and Rs. 79 in exports as compared with December last year. For the nine months ending December there was a decline of only Rs. 29 crores in imports but in exports it was Rs. 56 crores. In order to compensate for this heavy adverse movement we have exported gold during this period to the extent of Rs. 34.73 crores while the imports of silver have been net Rs. 2.76 crores. The total volume of our trade has thus declined heavily as far as merchandise is concerned. Our figures for December were Rs. 25.18 crores for 1931 against Rs. 28.29 crores in 1930 and, for nine months ending December the figures were Rs. 215.76 crores in 1931 against Rs. 300.95 crores in 1930. Surely not a matter for bragging about.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

Most of the markets have remained closed to-day and there seems to be abroad a kind of listlessness unrelieved by any form of activity. Under these circumstances, the share market incident comes as an illustrative comment. The Finance Member and the President of the Stock Exchange, it is stated, met and discussed even the Congress picketing but when the market was opened there was no business. It has been like this for so long now. In these uncertain conditions, no one is inclined to take a position either as bull or bear and they are glad to get away from those which they had got into before the Christmas. This is the feeling in all markets and the resolution of the Indian merchants regarding non-participation in the Round Table Committees and of the mercantile associations regarding the effect of Ordinances on business are all signals which must be taken notice of by students of the present trade crisis.

NITRIC ACID
84° Tw
SUITABLE FOR GOLD REFINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.
Can be had in any quantity for immediate delivery.
For prices in cases, please write direct or apply in person to:
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
SUDAMA HOUSE, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—DHARMAJAYA.

ALEMBIC
Hemo-Draksomalt
WONDERFUL TONIC
AND
DELICIOUS BEVERAGE
BUILDS UP
BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists

"The Bombay Chronicle" is Printed with
SWADESHI
PRINTING INK
Manufactured by
Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co
at their Factory at
Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

ORDINANCES CONFER NO NEW POWERS TO POLICE FORCE

Persons Present By Accident Or From Curiosity Cannot Be Charged

MADRAS ADVOCATES' COMMITTEE ON LEGALITY OF USE OF LATHI.

MADRAS, January 23.

The following statement signed by members of a special Committee of the Madras Advocates' Association has been sent for publication:—

"In view of the many inquiries which are being made about the legality of the use of lathis and canes by the police in dispersing picketers and crowds in the city and elsewhere and in obedience to the reference made to us by the Council of Madras Advocates' Association, we deemed it necessary to take counsel together and we have resolved to issue the following concise statement:—

NO NEW POWERS TO POLICE.

1. The Ordinances recently promulgated do not confer any new powers upon the police in respect of the use of force for the dispersal of unlawful assemblies or assemblies of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.

2. Section 128 Cr. P. Code is the only provision for the use of force in the dispersal of assemblies.

The assemblies that can be dispersed under that section are:

(a) Unlawful assemblies, that is, assemblies of five or more persons whose common object is as stated in section 141 I. P. Code.

(b) Assemblies of five or more persons likely to cause disturbance of the public peace.

3. Before force is used to disperse the assembly, it must have refused to disperse on being commanded to disperse or without being so commanded, it should have conducted itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse.

4. An individual or an assembly of less than five persons cannot be dispersed by the use of force under section 128 Cr. P. C. Barring prevention under section 149 Cr. P. C. the members of such assembly can only be arrested for any offence of which they may be guilty.

5. An assembly of five or more persons carrying on picketing near a place of business has now become an unlawful assembly, as such picketing is an offence under Ordinances V of 1932.

An assembly of picketers less than five cannot be dispersed by force under section 128.

6. Persons present by accident or from curiosity alone without taking part in the proceedings are not guilty of the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly, or of an assembly liable to be dispersed.

"NOT UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY."

7. Picketers less in number than five and a crowd of mere sightseers cannot be regarded as together constituting an unlawful assembly justifying the use of force.

8. More than five persons whose common object is picketing if they distribute themselves so as not to form one assembly, cannot be dispersed by force either in the places in which they are picketing or after being driven together.

USE OF FORCE.

9. The degree of force which may be lawfully used in the dispersal of an assembly depends upon the nature of the assembly and the force must always be strictly moderated and proportioned to the circumstances of the case and to the end to be obtained, namely, dispersal.

10. Even persons forming members of an unlawful assembly or an assembly commanded to disperse ought not to be pursued and belaboured with lathis if they are dispersing.

11. Even when there is an unlawful assembly, surrounding an offender and belabouring him or beating him after he falls down, with a cane or with a lathi by way of punishment is beyond the power of the police."

The statement has been signed by:—Dewan Bahadurs T. R. Ramchandra Iyer and T. Rangacharlar; Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Rao Bahadur S. Varadacharlar; Messrs. B. Sitarama Rao. K. V. Krishnaswami Iyer; K. S. Jayarama Iyer; K. Raja Iyer V. Govindarajachari, B. Poker, V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar and P. N. Marthandem Pillai.—A.P.

DOHAR VILLAGE FIRING DETAILS

"No Casualty Reported

DACCA, Jan. 24.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Details of the Dohar village incident are as under:—

Harinath Chanda, Sub-Inspector of Police and an armed constable were seriously injured in a clash with villagers and Congress volunteers in Dohar Village, tairty miles from Dacca. It is reported that Chanda with a party of constables went to the village to disperse an unlawful Congress meeting. On arrvial, the party chased the volunteers, who took shelter in a Mahomedan weaver's house. The constable having entered the house a clash took place between them and weavers helped by volunteers as a result of which the Sub-Inspector received serious injuries on the head by brickbats and fell down senseless. One constable was also injured. The police thereupon fired four rounds and dispersed the crowd. No casualty has been reported.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

The police raided to-day, the Nehru Volunteers' Home, arrested three persons and seized papers alleged to contain seditious matter under the Unlawful Association Ordinance.—A.P.

SURAT COUNCILLORS ARRESTED

Parents Pay Sons' Fines

SURAT, Jan. 25.

Dr. Nanubhai Desai, Maganlal Dharawala and Mohanlal Merchant, all Municipal Councillors, were arrested to-day under Section 3 of the Emergency Ordinance.

Police arrested a youth to-day, while distributing printed handbills containing the programme of the "Independence Day." The Police are carrying on investigations to find out the Press where the notices were printed.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Six months' rigorous imprisonment has been awarded to a volunteer who was arrested yesterday with a bundle of "Satyagraha Patrika," a cyclostyled unauthorised news-sheet.

A sentence of fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' simple imprisonment, was passed on two boys who were arrested at Rander while attempting to hoist a Congress Flag on primary school, and a notice was served on their parents or guardians why they should not be called upon to pay the fines or undergo imprisonment. They were present in the Court and immediately paid the fine.

BOYS' FINES PAID BY PARENTS.

The same Magistrate to-day heard another case in which five young boys were charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. The boys were said to have been arrested while shouting boycott cries. The Magistrate fined two boys Rs. 25 each and another Rs. 10. The fourth who was aged only seven was acquitted and the fifth will be tried to-morrow. The fines were paid by the boys' parents.—A.P.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

Eight more men and seven women were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops. The police-woman is coming into great use. The first batch of picketers arrested yesterday was put up for trial to-day. Eleven were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. One apologised and was released on security. Two cases were adjourned.

Pandit Sunderlal has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for disobeying an order to leave Allahabad, and one year for making a speech in spite of a notice served on him. Messrs. Bishambar Nath and Amarnath Capoor have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the order to leave Allahabad.—A.P.

TRAIN BOMB OUTRAGE

Doctor And Compounder Arrested

CALCUTTA, January 25.

Doctor Promothnath Bose of Maju in Howrah and his compounder Taraknath Nag were arrested in connection with the bomb thrown on the saloon of Mr. Quinton, District Magistrate of Howrah on January 22.

The former was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.—A.P.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Orders More Encouraging

Manchester, Jan. 25.

"Although uncertainties surrounding the financial situation abroad continued to militate against the development of trade, enquiries have been plentiful and orders have recently been somewhat more encouraging. Indian business was of a mixed nature, but some quarters report a larger volume of trade, while a few orders of fair quantities in whites, are reported to have been placed with China elsewhere fair amount of interest was displayed, but the expansion of business was slow.

YARNS.—"Enquiry has been of general character, but with spinners both of American and Egyptian cotton, mostly adopting a firmer attitude the turnover was reduced."—Reuter.

Calcutta.—Further enquiries about the bomb thrown in Haliday Park on Saturday night show that another unexploded substance resembling a bomb was found at the place of occurrence by the police, wrapped in a piece of cloth. A taxi driver has been arrested in this connection and remanded to custody pending further enquiries. —A.P.

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO MANAGE BOYS NOWADAYS"

Father's Admission In Police Court

MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS HIM "NOT WORTH HIS SALT"

An interesting case under the Emergency Ordinance came before Mr. Khandalawala, at the Esplanade Police Court, in which a young boy of ten years, figured as an accused. The accused, Dhirajlal Gulabdas Desai, was charged with writing "Bhoi Patrika" at Girgaum Road on Monday evening, informing the public that Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka were arrested. He was arrested by a police constable while writing the "Bhoi Patrika."

When the case came for hearing, Mr. Khandalawala, the Magistrate, wanted to know as to how the writing of the arrests of these persons could be considered assisting the operations of an unlawful association. Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, wanted time to consider this point and the case was adjourned.

DIFFICULT TO MANAGE BOYS.

In the meantime, the Magistrate enquired of the father of the boy, a retired Indian State official, who was present in the Court, whether he could give an undertaking to keep a watch on his son.

Father: What is the use of giving such an undertaking. Tomorrow he might go out and do the same thing. Nowadays it is difficult to manage boys.

Magistrate: I am sorry to hear such a thing from a father. A father must be able to control a boy of this size and description. Otherwise, he is not worth his salt.

Father: How can I restrain the movements of the boy?

I can't give the undertaking.

As the father could not give an undertaking the case was postponed to enable the Police Prosecutor to consider the question as to how the writing of the names of certain persons on "Bhoi Patrika" could be construed as assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

6 MONTHS FOR DISTRIBUTING NEWS-SHEETS.

Chandulal Ratilal, a volunteer, was then placed before the same Court charged with distributing unauthorised news-sheets. The accused was arrested at Bazar Gate, distributing handbills containing information which is banned under the Ordinance.

The accused admitted having distributed the handbills but stated that he did not know that he was doing an illegal act thereby.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default one month's further imprisonment.

VOLUNTEER JAILED.

Santu Manek, a volunteer, was arrested near the Mint on Tuesday morning while dissuading people to get inside the Mint. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

WAY TO ENSURE ARMY'S HEALTH

Morning Gargling Parade !

PLUSFOUR TROUSERS AND OPENNECKED SHIRTS

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The pursuit of health and efficiency by the War Office promises to convert the British Army into a first class sanatorium. The morning gargling parade was recently instituted as a preventive of influenza, and while the authorities are discussing the revolutionary dress regulations in which plusfour trousers and opennecked shirts will be chief innovations, it is announced that the plans have been framed, laying down an essential athletic standard for all infantrymen. When the plan is enforced, every soldier, under 30 must run 100 yards in 13 seconds, mile in 6 1/2 minutes and jump 4 feet high and 14 feet long. —Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' NEW ASSEMBLY HALL

Construction Postponed

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Geneva.—The building of the League of Nations' new assembly hall has been postponed owing to the world economic stringency. The Decision which was made by the Advisory Commission of the League will not affect the completion of the Secretariat and library which is already in hand. The credits voted by 1930 assembly for the construction of new Secretariat buildings and Library amounted to about one million sterling and 170,000 sterling respectively.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION

4 Die: 6 Entombed Still

LONDON, Jan. 26

Hitherto four persons have died and six are still entombed and are believed to be dead, in a pit explosion, in Llwynypia Colliery, in Rhondda Valley, Wales. The Pathetic feature is that the leading Welsh tenor John Evans who volunteered for the rescue work was overcome by gas and died.—Reuter.

"AGREEING TO DIFFER"

Sir H. Samuel Emphasises General Agreement

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Rugby.—In a statement regarding the Cabinet's decision whereby four of its members "agree to differ" on the question of import duties, Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, emphasises the general agreement which exists on Disarmament, Reparations, War Debts, Currency, India and national economy, and his own conviction as to the rightness of the course he and other dissentient Ministers have adopted.—B.O.W.

Empire Broadcasting

RECEPTION FACILITIES IN 5 ZONES

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

How Empire broadcasting would be possible by shortwaves in the light of the experience gained by several years' experiments at Chelmsford Station, was explained by the Chief Engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, addressing the Royal Empire Society. In order to make use of the directional efforts, Empire would be divided into five zones and the technical equipment designed to give the best possible reception facilities in each zone. The Empire Broadcasting station will probably radiate the first programme before the year-end.

CABLE ITEMS.

Jerusalem.—High Commissioner attended the first graduation ceremony of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem at which 13 M. A. degrees were conferred.—Reuters Special.

Sydney.—The following is Monday's closing score in the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and Victoria: New South Wales 348 and 329 for four and declared (Bradman 167, McCabe 103 not out). Victoria 204 and 21 for nil.—Reuters Special.

Rugby.—It is understood that the Greek Prime Minister M. Venizelos who has arrived in London on a private visit will use the occasion to discuss the financial situation in Greece. He recently visited Rome, Paris.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The death has occurred of Sir Alfred Yarrow, eminent marine engineer and shipbuilder aged ninety. Within few months of his death he made European air tour. He was pioneer in construction of highspeed vessels and was first man in England to build and drive motorcar—which was steam driven—and first in Europe to employ typewriter.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Colonial Office announces that it has been decided to discontinue competitive examination hitherto held annually for cadetships in Malaya and Hongkong and to assimilate the method of appointment to that already in force for Colonial service generally.—B. O. W.

Melbourne.—The Australian Lawn Tennis Association has decided to challenge for the Davis Cup this year. Australia will play in the American Zone but the final decision as to whether a team of three will be sent will be made after the third "test" with Japan which begins on February 20. —Reuter.

Port of Spain.—The British-own Acajutla-San Salvador Railway is feared to be in danger owing to Communist revolt which has broken out in Central American republic of Salvador. Some anxiety is also felt for the safety of valuable shipments of coffee which are handled through the Port of Acajutla which is reported to be seat of trouble.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES AT

INDIAN ART MUSEUM

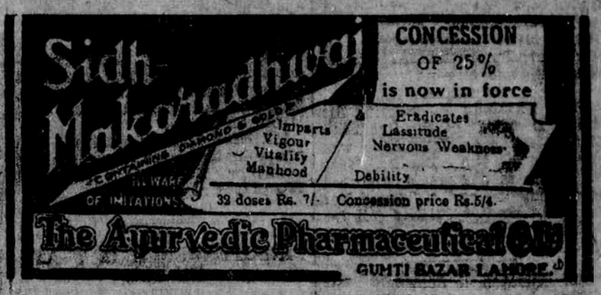
PROP.:—POHOOMUL BROS.,
CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY 3.

The only biggest wholesale house in the East for:—
CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS & SCARVES, SANDALWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE. NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable you to inspect our fine selection of genuine

PERSIAN CARPETS.

QUALITY and VALUE GUARANTEED.


Sidh Makaradhwaj
CONCESSION OF 25% is now in force
Imparts Vigour Vitality Manhood
Eradicates Lassitude Nervous Weakness Debility
32 doses Rs. 7/- Concession price Rs.5/4.
The Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Co
GUMTI BAZAR LAHORE

Coming very shortly

BHARAT MOVIETONE'S

TELGU TALKIE

"PRINCE OF PEACE"

OR

'BHAKTA PRAHLAD"

Mythological Production
100 % TELGU TALKIE
Featuring well-known stage Artists of SOUTH INDIA
Directed by Mr. REDDY
Will be shown shortly in Bombay
WATCH
DAY—DATE and THEATRE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN KASHMIR

Dozen Villages Looted: Houses Burnt.

12,000 REBELS CONTEMPLATE ARMED ATTACK

JAMMU, January 25.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of His Highness' the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, wires under to-day's date:—

"Reports from Rajorri, Reasi District, state that the situation is serious. People are rising in rebellion and singling out the Hindus for attacks. The trouble is due to the pernicious preaching of the Moulvis from the Punjab. About a dozen villages have been looted and several houses burnt to ashes. The Thana and Post Office have also been looted. The geographical position renders the prompt help difficult.

"The rebels are reported to be contemplating an armed attack on Rajouri with a force of 12,000 strong. Detachments of the troops and cavalry have been sent to Rajouri, via all possible routes, namely, Bhimber, Akhnoor and Mirpur. The additional police have also been sent. The Wazir and Tehsildar are on the spot." —A.P.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 6).

other "Moderates" have agreed to co-operate, but each and every one of them had been hesitating. That very clearly proves the fact that these gentlemen are not sure of their ground. They cannot assert with any amount of certainty that they will be in a position to induce the country either to accept the coming Constitution or to remove the seed of "disobedience, civil or criminal."

FOOLISH THEORY.

Some Englishmen will probably declare that all talk of co-operation should cease for the present, and the authorities should continue to govern India without taking notice of the people, be they Moderates, Loyalists, or Congressmen. Their theory is that "those who are not with us whole-heartedly are against us." The problem of the administration of India would have been easily solved if it were possible for British statesman to proceed on this theory. All practical men will realize that nothing of the sort can be done, nor can the administration of India be conducted for long either by ignoring, the "Congress-wallahs" or by considering all of them as "rebels." It is, therefore, essential that the root cause of the half-hearted offer of the non-Congressmen for co-operation should be seriously tackled.

It was the Hindus and Parsis, who first began to equip themselves with British culture, education and ways of thinking. The Moslems kept themselves in the background, but the Hindus and Parsis rushed forward and they as a people brought themselves up rather quickly to the level of the people of Great Britain and proved their abilities to do any work in the field of administration and elsewhere. Their education and other equipment induced them to think that they were in no way inferior to the average Englishman, who came to India in any field of work. Very naturally soreness crept into their hearts when the previous generation of Englishmen refused to give them equal status. The dissatisfied first began to challenge the superiority of the people of the 'ruling race,' nearly half a century ago. They ventilated their grievances and along with that went forward to acquire knowledge and culture. The situation in India would probably have changed if there had been a Montagu forty years ago. There was none.

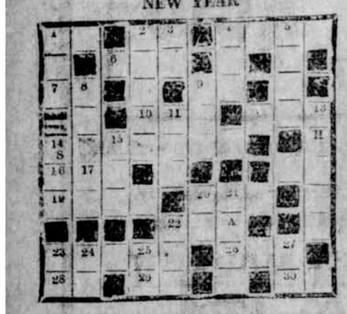
WHERE ARE THEY?

The pet theory of "not yet" of the British statesmen of old days let the situation go from bad to worse. Attempts were made to revise the British attitude, but such attempts were too late in every instance. The Minto-Morley Reforms would have made the people contented for the time and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms would probably have received blessings from every quarter,—if they had been given twenty years earlier than they were. The dissatisfied began propaganda work on a small scale fifty years ago and it has been going on increasing since. This propaganda work has received an impetus of unparalleled magnitude since the advent of the Mahatma in the Councils of Congress. It has now taken the strongest possible hold of India and that is why no "Moderate" ventures to take his stand against the Congress. Some people assert that the situation will not be changed till a vigorous counter propaganda is launched. One wonders where the people are who will launch it. There are none.

THE CHRIST

SKILL ! Rs. 1,500 IN CASH PRIZES. INTELLIGENCE.

COMPETITION NO. X (1)
NEW YEAR



Last date of posting entries 10 Feb. 1932.
Dict used, Chamber's 20th Century.

Prizes:—1st—Rs. 700; 2nd—Rs. 300; 3rd—Rs. 100. Special Prize:—For correct entry posted on or before 3rd February, 1932, Rs. 300 and for largest number of entries Rs. 100.

The first prize will be awarded to the correct or the nearest correct solution; other prizes in order of merit. In cases of equal merit, the prizes will be divided or combined. In all matters the manager's decision will be final and legally binding. A competitor can send any number of entries. Each qualifying entry will get a prize. A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution. Fee for each entry Re. 1 and Rs. 5 for every six entries sent by M.O., or G. C. Notes. Stamps are not accepted.

Apply:—The Manager, THE CHRIST X WORD COMPETITION, Shyam Bhawan, near Vishambhar Palace, Allahabad.

CLUES ACROSS

1 In order to
2 Royal Navy (abbr.)
4 Pa. t. or Pad
6 A tax (curtailed).
7 Old English (abbr.)
9 Aloft: on high
10 To mistake
12 To cry as a cat
14 Oblique
16 The definite article
18 A small Pacific tree
19 A gate
20 A snare (jumbled)
22 A meadow
23 Kingly
26 Magazine (abbr.)
28 Interjection
29 A suffix
30 A bone

CLUES DOWN.

1 One and one
2 To drive back
3 Nova Scotia (abbr.)
4 A sharp blow
5 A suffix
8 Errors Excepted (abbr.)
9 To hasten (jumbled)
11 An animal
13 Silent
14 An enclosure for swine
15 To fix
17 Interjection (reversed)
20 A suffix
21 A noun
22 Doctor of Laws (abbr.)
23 The supreme sungod
24 Interjection
25 One
27 To walk.

LILY FANCY = = ARROWROOT

GLORIOUS SWADESHI WINNER

Extra Crisp, Fresh and Wholesome; does not contain any animal fat or egg, Ideal Biscuit for all—irrespective of any creed or colour.

Obtainable at

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,

(Branch Depot): 486, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaon, Bombay 4 (Opp. Marwari Vidyalaya).

Also at

RATANSI KOLJI & CO., 839, Old Market, Bombay 2.
POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Rd., Bombay 7.
PERRY & CO., Grant Rd. Corner, Bombay.

DICK JOICE & CO., Opp: Gwalia Tank, Bombay.

CUT IT.

and send with Five Pice in stamps for our New Year's Calendar and Five Annas in stamps for a free assorted sample tin of LILY BISCUITS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
82/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras are certified to be first and best of all for

CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 8139

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TO WIDEN INTELLECTUAL HORIZON

French Take To Freud

Alex Small writes in the "Chicago Tribune":—

Of all western peoples, the French are collectively the most hard-headed. The national disposition is to believe only what you see, and not too much of that, to ring the coins on the counter, and to maintain that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. This tendency saves them from making themselves ridiculous with some of the intellectual fads which acquire vogue in other lands.

They do not reject them. they simply never work up any interest. Thereupon the charlatans so abundant in Britain and the United States announce complacently that the French are a backward people, without intellectual curiosity. The charge is true enough, but few Frenchmen when they hear it realize what a compliment it is.

"INTELLECTUAL PARVENUS" SMITTEN.

It is therefore with regret that I learn from two responsible publicists, Rene de Planhol and Pierre Mille, that psychoanalysis of the Freudian variety is taking on in France. It is the more regrettable in that the signs are that its vogue is waning in the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon lands where it had such success.

Long the French resisted, but apparently a class of intellectual parvenus have been smitten and want all their compatriots to learn the exciting revelation from Vienna. The phenomenon is probably a result of the popularity of literature of the globe-trotter type, which has brilliant exponents in men like Marc Chadourne and Paul Morand.

WIDENING THEIR HORIZON.

These bright and busy travelers have finally convinced Frenchmen that there is much territory in the world outside of France and that foreigners are just chock-full of all kinds of ideas never heard of at home. The moral is that the French should as the highbrows put it, "widen their intellectual horizon." It is to be feared—alas and alack!—that just that is happening. The results are not yet fully apparent, but it is safe to say that the breakage will be considerable. Sweet reason may yet be turned out of the one home left to her.

Hope may be had from the fact that men like Pierre Mille are not taken in by Freudianism. It will not have a walkaway. "It goes beyond the limits of buffoonery," writes M. Mille, "and at the same time, given the bases of the psychoanalytic doctrine, it is very obscene."

And he restates one of Jung's cases—a woman dreams that in fording a stream a crab pinches her foot. An old-fashioned psychologist would have said that likely she had thrown the clothes off her and that her foot had touched a pin which had strayed between the sheets.

That is not it at all, Jung, that psychoanalyst of genius, from whom no secret can be kept, discovers that she has perverse desires. What do you think of that? Without him you would not have seen through this case, would you? Neither would she."

After citing more cases of the same sort, M. Mille's verdict is: "It is frivolously obscene and perfectly idiotic. For you could think up ten thousand explanations as completely divorced from the facts of the dream, and they would be worth as much as this one, neither more or less—that is to say, worth nothing."

It strikes me that there is expressed, and well expressed, the judgment of every intelligent and reasonable person on the matter.

THE VOGUE OF FREUDIANISM.

If the patent nonsense in Freudianism could be pointed out by any adolescent of average wits, it may not be quite so easy to account for its astounding vogue. At its basis, I would suggest, lies a permanent human obsession, the concern with dreams. Now, in this century only a few people dare openly admit that they will take the interpretations to be found in any fortune-teller's dream-book.

On the sly they may well believe some Babylonian gibberish that dreaming of white horses means they are coming into money, or of black cats that they are going to lose a dear relative. But for the facade a new lore had to be invented, and few, at its beginning, had the sense to see that it was on exactly the same intellectual level as the old one. Did it not call itself science? And were not the old dream-books mere arbitrary and fanciful superstitions?

To this fundamental interest should be added local favoring conditions. Freudianism came into fashion, if you remember, in Anglo-Saxon countries shortly after 1910, when the long Victorian night and its American counterpart were coming to an end. Every one was throwing off inhibitions: there was a collective mania for indecent conversational exposure.

Anglo-Saxons, even when they are going on the loose, cannot do that sort of thing frankly and sensually, as might Italians or Arabs. But the obscene pill could be swallowed with the scientific coating. You could parade your obsession with sex in public. By applying some of the lore to yourself you could satisfy the deep human need for appearing strange and interesting while at the same time you showed yourself an intellectual stocked up on the latest cultural goods.

GERMANY AND FRANCE

French Journal Attacks Hindenburg.

PARIS (By Mail.)

Commenting on the discourses and messages uttered by the heads of Governments in European capital on the occasion of New Year's Day, the semi-official "Temps" yesterday declared that President von Hindenburg, by his remarks, publicly put himself on the side of those who defend German's most absolute demands, which amount to encouraging claims that cannot be entirely satisfied.

The "Temps" finds considerable food for reflection in these Governmental New Year's manifestations, especially this year because of the world crisis and the political, financial and economic problems, and accordingly tries to extract from them some suggestion of what may follow.

If those who hold responsible positions of government manifest their good will, such an attitude will favour a conciliation of interests upon which depends the maintenance of peace, says the "Temps."

COOPERATION URGED.

The editorial refers to the discourse of President Paul Doumer to the diplomats gathered at the Elysees Palace, in which the head of the Republic stated that a policy of "entar'aide" and mutual support among the nations would transform a great evil into a great good, and the future would appear in a serene perspective.

France, in any case, has a clear conscience on this matter, and President Doumer said further that the nation was prepared to collaborate actively in solving the present difficult situation. The President's words, says the "Temps," should be accepted in the spirit that they were uttered, for they translate exactly the thought and sentiment of a great nation animated with a strong wish for peace.

The world is particularly attentive to words uttered across the Rhine, says the "Temps," for on the attitude of Germany depends in a great part the solution of the present problems. Not bothering to worry over the boasting and the threats of Adolf Hitler, the "Temps," studying the radio address of President von Hindenburg, refers to his statement that in the question of disarmament, Germany should not be deprived of her rights.

DIFFICULT TASK AHEAD.

"Our demands to obtain the same security are so clear that they cannot be contested," the President had said. The "Temps" opines from this that Hindenburg unites himself with the most peremptory German thesis.

The editorial states that the task of the Government of the Reich during the forthcoming conferences will not exactly be easy one.

Speaking to the diplomatic corps who visited him, the President of the Reich declared that in the future no distinction should be made between the rights of people if the world wished to re-establish that confidence which is at the basis of international relations. From all this, the "Temps" concludes that soppression of reparations and the equality of armaments are his aim. The editorial adds that the Berlin Government must lessen its pretensions or must take the responsibility for a failure, the rerepcussions of which will be felt throughout the world.

U. S. DEBT STAND.

Leon Bailby in "Intransigeant" wishes to know if America sincerely desires to stay out of the reparations conference or if she is waiting for an urgent request that she be present. Contradictory news from Washington betrays a sense of confusion and the absence of almost a "total sense of direction," he declared.

"It is astonishing, he says, that President Hoover should have lost his head. He knows that things are against him. On the eve of his election, he had promised his people prosperity. Thus the crisis corresponds exactly with his arrival in power. It is even worse. Every time he makes a gesture, or makes a decision which he feels capable of checking the downfall, events show him to be wrong. Furthermore, back of the President is the terrible Borah."

If Europe wished, says M. Bailby, it could arrange things nicely. He points to the large possibilities France has in strengthening her position. He reminds his readers of the strength of Poland of Czechoslovakia, of Jugoslavia and of Roumania, all friends of France. Germany, he says, will only come to reason when it is faced with a compact bloc.

HOPES FOR CHINA-

Her Ultimate Victory Possible

Under the caption "China will yet win!" the "World To-morrow," New York writes:—

Japan has thus far emerged as victor in its contest with the League of Nations. The procedure adopted by the Council is favourable to Japan at the following points: Manchuria remains under the control of Japan, at least temporarily, and no date for evacuation has been set; the League's Commission of Inquiry is severely restricted in the scope of its activities; and a Japanese reservation maintains the right to take armed action against Chinese "bandits and irregulars." Just as the United States Marines never fight against Nicaraguan patriots but only against Nicaraguan "bandits" so the Japanese militarists classify all Chinese who are not pro-Japanese as "bandits and irregulars." Thus there is a sound basis for the cynical observation that the League has shown itself impotent and ineffective, whereas the Japanese military authorities have ridden roughshod over the Covenant of the League, the Pact of Paris, and the Washington treaties.

Yet we still maintain the conviction that Japan cannot win permanently. Three factors in combination constitute the foundation for this opinion. First, Chinese nationalism is deepening and spreading at a rapid pace. In sheer numbers the Chinese are invincible. In Manchuria they outnumber the Japanese more than a hundred to one. Every three months the Chinese population in that region has been increasing by an amount in excess of the total Japanese population in Manchuria. The Japanese farmer or merchant is ordinarily no match for the Chinese, even for man, unless assisted and subsidized by his government. The economic superiority of the Chinese has been demonstrated in all corners of the Far East where they meet the Japanese on terms of economic equality. Moreover, the Chinese are expert manipulators of the boycott, and not only in Manchuria but throughout the vast extent of China, they will wreck Japanese trade. Even if infuriated Chinese nationalism does not provoke a frenzied attack upon Japanese troops in Manchuria or upon Japanese nationals elsewhere in China, indignation and fury will strengthen and prolong the economic boycott. Just as ultimate victory lies with India in her struggle against Great Britain, so China's millions will eventually roll to a relentless tide over Japanese domination in Manchuria.

A second factor is found in the weapons which the League of Nations may yet use. Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that Japan has repeatedly asserted that she has no territorial designs upon Manchuria and that her sole concern is the protection of her rights of interests. The League has thus far been extremely patient with Japan, perhaps unduly and unwisely so, but it has never retreated from its position that the territorial and administrative integrity of China must be respected and safeguarded. If the Japanese militarists continue to flout their international obligations, the League is not powerless. Three steps may be taken: acting under Article 15, a moral judgment against Japan may be expressed in legal form, a diplomatic boycott may be inaugurated; and, as a last resort, an embargo against raw silk and certain other Japanese commodities of export may be instituted. Japan is too vulnerable to be able to resist this combined pressure.

While the rank and file of Japanese citizens are temporarily inflamed with patriotic passion against China, they cannot remain impervious to economic and moral influences. Increasingly they will feel the terrific burden placed upon their backs by Japanese militarism and the resultant Chinese boycott. They are an extremely sensitive people and are deeply hurt by moral condemnation.

Thus by an extraordinary paradox, the dice are loaded against Japan: the growth of nationalism and the spread of internationalism alike block the way to the annexation of Manchuria by Japan. The day has passed when the seizure of Korea can be repeated. Chinese nationalism and world internationalism will combine to prevent such an outrage.

A poor grade oil shortens the life of your engine

WHEN you buy "just any oil" for your car you may save a few annas, but in the end it will cost you many rupees, for good oil is more important than anything else to the life of your engine. Poor, low grade oils cannot adequately protect the moving parts of your engine from excessive wear, and costly repairs and replacements will become necessary.

Always insist on Mobiloil and know your engine is fully protected. For Mobiloil unfailingly protects each bearing, each moving part, no matter how fast you drive or how hard you use it.

Mobiloil gives your engine the complete protection that low grade oils cannot give

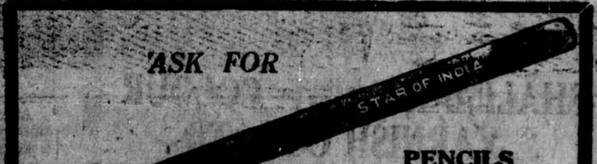
Use Mobiloil

Costs little—Saves much!

Made only by

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

ASK FOR



PENCILS

THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY,

P. B. 86, MADRAS.

Sole agents: Bombay Presidency: V. PRABHA & CO. Sandhurst Rd., Tram terminus, Girgaon, Bombay.
Gujerat & Kathiawar: MR. UMIASHANKER DAVE, Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Nadiad.
Carnatic: VISHWANATH VISHNU & SONS, 70 Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

Fore the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

DR. PAUL'S AMRITA PILLS—SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR ASTHMA

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL OR NASAL CATARRH, etc., etc. Bring Instant Relief in case of ASTHMA. Permanent Cure in a month. Try them and you will be astonished.

Small Phial Re. 1. Treatment for 7 days.
Large Phial Rs. 2. Treatment for 16 days.

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They act like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power, and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines. Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Hitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places and you will get them.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish, and meat and aids digestion.

Vinegar unexcelled for flavour.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO. LTD., Bombay.

SHALIMAR

OIL BOUND WASHABLE

DISTEMPER

INDIA'S PREMIER PRODUCT

FOR

INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

DECORATION

14 LBS. COVER 800 Sq. Ft.

Rs. 46 CWT.

TO BE HAD
FROM ALL LARGE DEALERS.
OR AGENTS:
Carrying Stocks

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,

Post Box 194,

16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.
Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

EVERY WOMAN HAS HER BEAUTY IN HER OWN HAND.

OR SO MUCH OF BEAUTY AS A WOMAN'S HAND.

AND YET there are some who fail to appreciate, or neglect to cultivate this priceless factor which may mean so much in the sum of love and domestic happiness.

MASSAGING nightly with Oatine Cream will refresh and beautify tired hands, soften and whiten (not bleach) the skin and prevent brittle finger nails, cracked cuticle and all unsightly roughnesses.

OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, removes hidden deposits of dirt and impurities from the crevices round and under the nails, which even soap and water cannot reach.

ITS REGULAR USE gives suppleness and vitality to the fingers and nails and imparts to the nails a smoothness and polish not only beautiful, but in every way natural.

OATINE PREPARATIONS: Cream, Snow, Soap, Face Powder and Shampoo Powder contain no animal matter whatever and are untouched by hand in the process of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW, the daylight vanishing cream.

The Oatine Company.

17, Princep Street. CALCUTTA.

FEVERS CLAIM OVER 2 LAKHS OF VICTIMS IN 1930.

Peeps Into Annual Report Of Public Health Of Presidency.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1930 shows that apart from the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year.

FALL IN TOTAL DEATH RATE.

In spite of a total mortality of 15,142 from cholera and 21,341 from small-pox causing a rise in the death-rate from .47 and .56 respectively in 1929 to .79 and 1.11 in the year under report, there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 30.53 to 29.53 which was due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings fevers (12.86 to 11.65) and plague (.94 to .26). The death-rates from respiratory diseases and all other causes during the year under report were practically the same as last year. There was a slight rise from 1.31 to 1.39 under dysentery and diarhoea.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE

The records of the year show that cholera and plague were prevalent in all the Registration Districts except Sind which was quite free from the two diseases during the year. Small-pox was prevalent in a severe epidemic form in the Western Gujarat and Central Registration Districts, Southern and Sind being lightly affected.

BIRTHS.

Among the civil European population of 19,247, 227 births were recorded against 265 equal to a birth-rate of 11.79 per mile of population against 13.77 in 1929. There were 167 deaths equal to a death-rate of 8.68 as compared with 192 and 9.98 respectively in 1928. This fall was chiefly due to a drop from 134 to 111 in deaths in Bombay City where 59 per cent. of all the Europeans in the Presidency reside.

Among Anglo-Indians, 231 births were registered against 265 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population, for the year under report, was 22.60 as compared with 25.93 in 1929. There were 157 deaths as against 178 in the previous year. The death-rate per mille, for the year, was 15.36 against 17.41 in 1929.

Among the civil Indian population of 19,165,614, 716,952 births were registered showing a decrease of 16,568 over the figures for 1929 but an increase of 44,073 on the decennial mean figure—672,879. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 37.41 as against 38.27 in the previous year. For the Presidency proper excludig Bombay City and Sind the rate was 42.20 against 42.66 in 1929, and for the Province of Sind 21.24 as compared with 24.57 in the previous year.

HIGHEST BIRTH-RATE IN W. KHANDESH.

In the Presidency as a whole the birth-rate for rural areas was 28.89 and for urban areas 32.09 against 39.98 and 31.24 respectively in 1929. Of the 27 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (54.97) and the lowest (17.56) in Sukkur. The births recorded in Bombay City were 25,046 or 1,139 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 21.80, an increase of .99. Out of 716,952 births, 372,205 were males and 344,747 females equal to ratios of 19.42 and 17.99 per mille of population.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered was 566,003 as compared with 585,046 in 1929 and 520,330 the mean of previous five years. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 29.53. The death-rate in 1929 was 30.53, the quinquennial mean being 27.15. Excluding Bombay City and Sind, the death-rate for the Presidency was 32.52 against 32.05 in 1929, and for the Province of Sind 18.01 against 26.33 in the previous year. For Bombay City the death-rate was 23.79 as against 22.90 in 1929.

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 29.45 and 29.96 respectively against 30.46 and 30.79 in 1929. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 7.88.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 187.14 per 1,000 registered births as against 188.95 in 1929. The male and female rates were 194.78 and 178.89 respectively as compared with 196.45 and 180.87 in the previous year. In Bombay City the infant mortality rate was 298.33 compared with 300.66 in 1929. The urban and rural infantile death-rates per 1000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 256.43 and 173.19 respectively, as compared with 261.50 and 175.91 in the previous year. The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Broach (246.45) and the lowest in Nawabshah. (93.12).

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Deaths among all Indians totalled 566,003, cholera being responsible for 15,142, small-pox for 21,341, plague for 5,026, fevers for 223,274, dysentery and diarrhoea for 26,536, respiratory diseases for 99,678, injuries for 7,645 and all other causes for 167,361.

Grants were placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, for free distribution and cheap sale of quinine. An endeavour was made to bring supplies of the drug within reach of all.

"NO CAGE LARGE ENAUGH FOR THE BIRD."

British Journal On Need For Sanity.

The "Reynolds's Illustrated News" writes in mail week:—

India is in an ugly mood. Violence threatens to destroy the fabric of progress and, in the atmosphere of violence, hope of a peaceful settlement of questions affecting the destiny of voiceless millions becomes more feeble.

To fix blame at this moment would settle nothing. The simple fact is that irresponsible elerents in a mass movement tend to pass beyond control of their leaders, and acts of irresponsibility are met with measures, in the name of the people of Britain, about which we are kept in ignorance.

The urgent need is for both sides to recognise the folly that flows from physical conflict. A whole nation in revolt cannot be subdued by guns and imprisonment—"there is no cage large enough to hold such a bird." But a movement in which the mere desire for revolt outruns its spiritual and intellectual convictions must end only in disaster.

Curiosity About Soviet Russia

(BY ALEX SMALL)

Curiosity about Soviet Russia seems rather to be increasing than abating, a sign of the unbalanced judgment of the world. Suppose that should be the way of safety and of happiness? People of sound minds are dazed by the troubles which have fallen upon us. Like the cancerous who have exhausted all the resources of medicine and of surgery, they are ready to turn to the charms of the sorcerer.

Recently a Paris weekly, "Je Suis Partout", a review, and a good one, of the world's news, devoted a whole number to the subject. The result was an extensive survey, for much can be crowded into the 60 columns of a journal which carries practically no advertising.

The whole can be recommended to those who are still wavering in doubt about Soviet Russia, who think that there "must be something there, something big." True enough, there is "something big"—a big farce, probably the biggest humanity has ever seen.

The information given by our review is conclusive evidence, the more conclusive in that it was compiled by people of competence from "books, speeches, pamphlets, journals, reviews, and statistics" furnished by the Communists themselves. "Out of their own mouths...."

The survey is illustrated by a number of satiric cartoons from Russian sources, a proof that liberty of the press is by no means completely suppressed. But it is to be noticed that this satire is so much bird-shot, directed at details—the incompetence or negligence of a co-operative manager, the drunkenness of master and pupils in a trade school. There is no indication that an attack on the fundamentals of the regime is permitted. Such carping criticism is undoubtedly far more useful than harmful to the Bolshevik authorities. It puts up a facade of liberty, for show both foreign and domestic. And among the own people it seems to give an illusion of which the decisive lives.

"You see", the Government says in effect, "how frank we are. We admit that perfection has not been attained. Many mistakes remain to be corrected. But the system itself is grand and glorious. Some wicked shirkers, probably corrupted by capitalistic gold or not yet illuminated by the true faith, throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery here and there. A little patience and we shall eliminate that. Then everything will be jake."

When one has finished this number of "Je Suis Partout", the first instinctive reaction is to say that this thing cannot last. It is too nonsensical altogether, too flat a defiance of all the facts of human nature, of economics, of history, of arithmetic. Millions of people cannot continue to live by illusion entirely. Somewhere, somehow, reality must have its rights, little as they may be.

But then, how many times since 1917 have we not heard predictions of the imminent end of Bolshevism? And as each one has proved false, a loud laugh has gone up everywhere from the friends of collective lunacy. Of predictions, then, any one should be wary. The elements in the situation are too varied, too subtle and too vast for any but the most timid essays in prophecy.

The safest one, indeed, is that this regime will last, in any case the chances are now infinitesimal for its overthrow by any marauding, badly conceived expeditions, after the naive technique of ten years ago. The powers that be of Soviet Russia are now firmly entrenched against foreign interference—and where could it come from anyway?—besides having a strangle-hold on their own people. Miracles aside, they are not going to be overthrown by direct dramatic methods.

Well, neither was the French Revolution "overthrown"; by gradations, more or less legal, it passed into something else and left behind a residue of its influence, that which could permanently be incorporated into a workable system of Government. So far as Bolshevism will collapse, likely it will do so in some analogous way.

Twice already it has had to shift its ground. Little by little it may drop its monstrous pretensions and take to itself that minimum of reason indispensable to any society. Or it may keep on its course by blind fanatic power till the tension becomes too much and the whole absurd structure collapses into chaos.

In either case, Bolshevism as Lenin intended it and as the disciples draw the doctrine from the Marxian bible, will have come to an end, even though the Soviet system goes on and its masters continue to sit triumphantly at Moscow. So much prophecy may reasonably be hazarded.

We may say of it what Merimee said of the Second Empire. "It will last as long as it can."

ROAD DUG UP-TO FREE A DOG!

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

Nine square feet of a Wynberg street were dug up to a depth of three feet recently to liberate a small dog that had stuck in a drain pipe.

Two municipal employees worked for nearly five hours to lay bare the pipe, which had to be broken before the dog could be freed.

Residents in Tennant Street heard the cries of the dog, which had crawled into a 12 inch drain pipe and, after wriggling along it for ten or twelve feet, had got stuck.

A small crowd of men and women gathered round and did all in their power to extricate the animal but it could move neither backwards nor forward. The sound of voices at the end of the pipe only caused it to renew its cries and struggle harder.

It became clear that the only way to save the dog's life would be to dig it out. Orders were issued that the road was to be dug up and the pipe broken.

RESCUE WORK.

The district foreman and an assistant, surrounded by an overgrowing crowd, began their work of rescue. The ground was exceedingly hard and the work slow. For nearly five hours the two men worked hard and at last the pipe was laid bare.

Breaking the pipe proved a difficult task. There was a risk of hurting the dog, so the entry had to be made some distance from where the dog could be heard crying.

Before the opening was wide enough for it to get out, the dog was eagerly pressing forward. A grateful tongue licked the hand that was inserted to grasp the animal and drag it into the open.

For nearly six hours the dog had been in pitch darkness, four feet beneath the ground, not able to move an inch. Bedraggled and muddy, it was nevertheless a very happy dog that wagged its tail as its rescuer [illegible] and [illegible] the worst for its adventure.

FATHER'S FATAL DASH TO SEE HIS SON.

At Cape Town.—A man named Glassbone made a 2,000 miles aeroplane dash from Elisabethville to Cape Town to see his 12-year-old son before he died.

[illegible] arrived, but the excitement was too much for him, and after a relapse he passed away.

MISSED HIS X'MAS MAIL.

The Post Office authorities have received a letter addressed to Mr. F. Christmas, Christmas [illegible] Christmastown, Christmas [illegible] to reach him for this Christmas mail.

ANONYMOUS LUCKY PUNTER.

At Durban.—A record [illegible] tote dividend was paid to [illegible] lucky punter with [illegible] remaining anonymous, last week.

It was £2199.8.0.—Reuter.

Every mother knows

just those critical times when a growing girl needs special care and extra nourishment. This is when a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion works wonders. It keeps the bloom of health on those little cheeks, it banishes tiredness and anaemia, it wards off coughs, colds and more serious illnesses.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is more than a medicine, it is natural nourishment in its highest form. It strengthens every vital organ. It feeds and sustains the whole system. Young and old alike get better and keep healthier while taking genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

The Protector of Life

SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the world's finest cod liver oil—the richest in the vitamins which promote health and strength.

The Open Air Life!

When you play out-door games you cannot avoid facing attacks on your skin by perspiration, dust, cold weather or sun burn, or other skin blemishes, such as freckles or prickly heat.

You can however protect yourself against these by applying AFGHAN SNOW which sinks through the pores of the skin soothes, and cools the membrane.

Use AFGHAN SNOW regularly before and after your games.

E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.
Largest manufacturers in Perfumery in India.

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

The best Hydrogen Peroxide Is Unobtainable

MERCKOZONE

Therefore accept no substitutes
Specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it.

For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of Ivory, bone, etc.

Use only MERCKOZONE

The famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

ANY CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.

GINNED COTTON.

DECIDEDLY SMALLER CROP THIS SEASON

STATEMENT OF COTTON GINNED.

The following statement of cotton ginned in this country made upto Jan. 15 shows that the crop this season is decidedly smaller than the past year. Weekly ginnings are not even half of last year. The details are as under:—

Week ending 15th Jan.	1932.	1931.
Madras	2624	807
Bombay	8840	26559
Sind	4279	6845
Bengal	300	266
United Provinces	5761	7097
Punjab	23964	47620
Central Provinces	6856	34431
Berar	13914	44956
N. W. F. Provinces		
Ajmer-Merwara	1530	1538
Burma	494	2677
Bahawalpur State	473	948
Baroda State	742	77
Barwani State	667	971
Bhavnagar State		
Bhopal State		857
Bikaner State		
Dhar State	700	1208
Faridkot State	322	383
Holkar State	4388	10624
Hyderabad State	9656	25656
Jaora State	1015	1137
Jhalawar State		
Jind State	762	1262
Jodhpur State	370	605
Junagadh State	1494	2037
Mewar State	858	1182
Mysore State	80	
Nabha State	1189	617
Narsingarh State		796
Ratlam State	17	876
Tonk State		1003
Minor cotton growing States	511	459
Total	91806	223599

1st Sept. to 15th Jan.	1931-32	1930-31
Madras	32908	58832
Bombay	68716	205827
Sind	54963	74899
Bengal	1445	830
United Provinces	104927	197721
Punjab	263602	542517
Central Provinces	29177	212592
Berar	69506	349843
N. W. F. Provinces		513
Ajmer-Merwara	6390	18038
Burma	7762	27532
Bahawalpur State	4073	5260
Baroda State	1709	872
Barwani State	3042	10853
Bhavnagar State	20399	7914
Bhopal State		1705
Bikaner State	3548	4781
Dhar State	1314	4261
Faridkot State	5862	7930
Holkar State	12276	55912
Hyderabad State	48760	158447
Jaora State	2437	5547
Jhalawar State	263	62
Jind State	14113	14805
Jodhpur State	777	1406
Junagadh State (a)	10741	12402
Mewar State	5671	10881
Mysore State	2071	
Nabha State	10908	15961
Narsingarh State		2735
Ratlam State	17	2689
Tonk State		2227
Minor cotton growing States	1131	1833
Total	788508	2027294

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26.

Warfield, Steel, London.
British Judge, Scott, Colombo.
Gleneder, Johnstone, Rangoon.
Jalavyaja, Bhandara, Calcutta.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Marit, Petterson, Miri.
Daylight, Dahl, Boumont.

DEPARTURES.

June, 27.

Daylight, Dahl, Karachi.
Shinnoh Maru, Yoshiolsa, Kobe.
Bankura Durkee, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.

LOADING

June 26.

Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer President Pierce for New York.
Steamer Ascenfels for Hamburg

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S. S. Karanja:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Karanja, will sail to-day for Durban etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Warfield:—The M M & Company's steamer Warfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gleneden:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Gleneden arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Jalaviyaza:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalavijaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mirzapore:—The P & O S. N. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Marit:—The B. S. O. S. and D. company's steamer Marit arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S Daylight:—The S O Company's steamer Daylight arrived in harbour yesterday from Boumont, with a cargo of kerosin oil and hence she will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S Shinnoh Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinnoh Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 26.

S S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 363 bags coffee, Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles:—38000 bags, groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.; 1280 bags groundnuts, R. Ratilal & Co.

S. S. Seneriffa, for Hamburg: 65 bags mustard seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 55 baales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 200 bags beryel ore, Grindlay & Co.

For Antwerp:—101 bales hemp, M. Nissim; 55 bales, cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Rotterdam:—1068 bags jowari, M. Bhuta & Co.

S. S. Kohistan for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 679 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Britannia for Liverpool:—3340 bags groundnuts, Steel Bros.; 736 bags myrabollam, C. Jiwanlal & Co.

For Glasgow:—104 drums castor oil, A. Hargovandas & Co.; 624 bags myrabollum, C. Jivanlal & Co.

S. S. Axenfels for Dunkirk:—11520 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 1211 bags linseed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Hamburg:—6667 bags teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Himalaya for Trieste:—700 bags, castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. President Pierce for Los Angles:—7134 bags sesauum seed, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Miho Maru for Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Suez Maru for Kobe:—500 ton iron scrap, A. Popatlal & Sons.

For Moji:—500 ton, iron scrap A. Popatlal & Sons.

S. S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—63 bales cotton raw, M. Malani; 2500 bales cotton raw, G. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hague Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji; 500 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 227 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales, cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

S. S. Teneriffa, Agent, L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—236 cases glass ware; 1205 cases clonestunes; 29 cases globes; 120 cases ghee; 112 cases hardware; 221 cases tiles; 35 cases marbles; 200 cases slates; 150 cases caraway seeds; 453 cases woodplup; 25 cases nails; 40 cases paper; 300 cases tiles; 350 cases farina; 162 drums eclibibe oil; 109 drums chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—236 cases steel hinges; 19994 cases cardboards; 220 cases woodplup; 2850 cases paper; 60 cases glass powder; 855 cases nails; 51 cases woodtar; 35 cases stones; 290 cks. chemicals.

From Oslo:—1250 cases paper; 1778 cases nails;! 460 cases woodpulp.

From Antwerp:—195 bundle panel pins; 184 bundle steel plates 812 bundle steel bars; 179 bundle steel rivets; 551 bundle steel angles; 55 bundle millboards; 250 bundle spring; 35 bundle keys; 255 bundle steel; 235 bundle E'ware; 100 bundle tiles; 330 kgs. lead; 323 cases bolts and nuts; 246 cases glass ware; 200 cks. chemicals; 111 cks. colour.

From Lisbon:—45 cases olive oil; 32 cases corks.

From Suez:—1319 plates asphalt.

From Port Said:—300 bales cotton.

New York Cotton.

VERY STEADY SESSION

New York, Jan. 25.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by Japanese and trade buying. It was a very steady session with a restricted business. Prices opened at a rise of 4 points, but soon lost 3 points when the market was supported by trade interest. By noon, prices stood 6 points above the lowest level touched after the opening. At this level, there was no business and after narrow changes the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet, but steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 6.63c.

There is no change in the general situation and there is utter absence of speculative enterprise. Although everybody believes that large supply have had its effect, but in the absence of any improvement in consumption the buyers are unwilling to take a bold stand. Small advance induces hedge selling and on all declines mills are buying. This state of affairs has killed speculation and the range has become so narrow that ring traders are also lacking inducement. In the meantime professional operators are watching general political and financial developments.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 6.85 (12-36 p. m.)

N. Y. May lowest 6.79 (10 a. m.)

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co., cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

have received to-day the following New York.—Market will not stand much buying without advancing some. Market will not stand much selling without declining some. Trade interests supporting. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market. Do not look for much change either way.

New York.—Trade fixing absorbs hedge sales and liquidation by longs. General trade conditions are adverse. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 25.

March	6.68 plus	.05
May	6.84 plus	.06
July	7.02 plus	.07
October	7.25 plus	.06
December	7.41 plus	.05
Middling Spot	6.75 plus	.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, January 25.

March	6.69 plus	.06
May	6.85	—
Middling Spot	6.63 plus	.05

NEW YORK.

New York, January 25.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	6.63
May	6.81
July	6.96

New York, Noon Call:

March	6.66
May	6.82
July	6.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, January 25.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—93,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain—13,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent—Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton £13:0 0 Jan. Feb. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) £13:0:0 Jan. Feb sellers.

LINSEED.

London, January 25.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton £11:5:0 Jan. Feb. sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton, £8:15:0 Jan. Feb. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London ton £12:5:0 Jan. Feb. sellers.

Wheat Situation Bullish

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., of Liverpool cable as under:—

"On enquiry American friends suggest straddles buying May Wheat Chicago, selling Mat Corn; ultimate situation Wheat bullish, while supplies Corn on farms heavy. Cotton buying October Liverpool selling New York with protection Exchange; Coffee buying May July New York; Santos selling May New York Rio as high grade qualities becoming somewhat scarcer; also as Brazil constructive efforts concentrating on Santos contracts. Wheat selling Chicago buying Winnipeg or Liverpool being intrinsically cheaper."

Liverpool Cotton.

LITTLE OFFERING

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was due to open at a decline of 1 point, but owing to weakness of sterling the market opened at a rise of 1 point. Slight gains were recorded later due to small trade calling, with little offering and also slight depreciation of exchange. There was scattered straddle buying against sales in New York. It was a dull session and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 pts. at 5-54d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points while Egyptian Cotton prices improved 1 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady with improved buying and prices closed at a rise of 10 to 24 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot business was again large. In the Futures section, with the virtual absence of hedge selling and limited speculative offerings, the decrease in stocks at Liverpool instead of the usual seasonal increase, and news from India indicating that the Congress power is waning have been encouraging factors.

The Egyptian prices improved in sympathy with the other markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following Liverpool.—Principal business doing is buying Liverpool selling New York at smal difference.

cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th inst. (5-44 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market but very steady, conservatively bullish particularly upper Egyptian."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, January 25.

	Opening	Closing
January, 1932	5.22	5.24 plus .03
February 1932		5.22 plus .04
March 1932	5.18	5.20 plus .04
April 1932		5.18 plus .03
May 1932	5.16	5.17 plus .03
June 1932		5.16 plus .02
July 1932	5.15	5.16 plus .02
August 1932		5.17 plus .02
September 1932		5.18 plus .03
October 1932	5.16	5.19 plus .03
November 1932		5.21 plus .03
December 1932		5.24 plus .03
January 1933		5.25 plus .03
Middling Spot		5.54 plus .04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 25.

January	6.98
March	7.13
May	7.31
July	7.48
October	7.74
November	7.80
December	7.89
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 25.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.54
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.66
Oomra, Good	5.14
Fully Good	5.24
Fine	5.33
Bengal, Good	4.69
Bengal, Fully Good	4.99
Bengal, Fine	5.00
Scinde, Fully Good	4.99
Scinde, Fine	5.09
Scinde, Superfine	5.19

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 25.

Silver—The Continental a small buyer. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-11/16

BAR GOLD.

London, January 25.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £6:0.9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, January 25.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 25.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.58.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.51-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels 24.66
T.T. London on Madrid 41.31
T.T. London on Milan 68.56
T.T. London on Berne 17.62
T.T. London on Paris 87.37.
T.T. London on Prague 110.00

LONDON RUBBER.

London, January 25

Smoked Sheet standard Rubber Spot 2-15/16.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, January 26.

Although the forward market was open to-day there was no regular business. Some scattered business in Broach A.M. was done at Rs. 210/6. Neither Brokers nor operators are inclined to enter into fresh risks as there is no regular trading. It is anticipated that there will be some trading in Contracts tomorrow!

For ready cotton there is good enquiry from exporters. Most of the shippers to Japan are reported freely buying actual cotton in the interior markets at full prices.

Broach cotton crop is progressing favourably and most of the Indian Mills are expected to take up early arrivals. Looking to the low price of Broach cotton compared with Oomras and Bengals, it is feared thaat those who are carrying unprotected short interest will find themselves in a wrong box. If the early arrivals are taken up by mills, there will be very little cotton available for tender purposes and shorts will be caught. We think it dangerous to remain short as in the absence of offerings, shorts will find it difficult to cover even at big premium.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

April	140.60 +0.70
July	145.50 +0.60

COTTON SETTLEMENT RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The December and or January contracts for Oomra and Bengal ran out yesterday at Rs. 210/- and Rs. 197/- respectively.

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Yesterday's closing quotations of foreign produce were as under:—

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

C. I. F. Hull £8-15 Jan/Feb. per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

March per 100 lbs. 81d.
May per 100 lbs. 83 3/4d.
July per 100 lbs. 86d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

March per bushel doll. 0.56 1/2.
May per bushel doll. 0.56 1/4.
July per bushel doll. 0.56 1/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, January 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15 Mar. April sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15 May Aug. sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, January 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: 24/3 Jan. Feb. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes: 25/3 Jan. Feb. sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 28/9 Jan. Feb. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels? 33/6 May June nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, January 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2 c. and f. Calcutta. Jan. Mar. per cwt. 8/10-1/2.
C. and F. Bombay, Jan. Mar per cwt. 8/11 nominal.
C. and F. Karachi, Jan. Mar. 8/11 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, January 25.

Fair Rio Coffe (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 25.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £12-3-3.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register) £100.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £8 8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £81-3/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £75-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £10.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £39.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £46-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £54-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £75.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £55-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £98-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-7/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, January 25.

Copper, Braziers £53.
Yellow Metal £43.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-1/2.
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/8
Tin, English Ingots £141-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

London, January 25.

Demand Bills 3.44.37.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 26.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/32.
D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan. 15 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-15 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 March.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 390.
Banks Selling T T 389.
Banks Buying T T 384.
PARIS—
Banks Sellings D D 650.
Banks Buying D D 675.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 143 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 126 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.44 1/2 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 5/8 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/2 25th inst.
London/Paris 87.50 25th isnt.
London/Belgium 24.50 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 25th instant.
London/Italy 68.60 25th inst.
London/Berlin 14.50 25th inst.
London/Holland 8.49 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Easy.
Gold £6.0.7 23rd inst. £6.0.9 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 23rd inst. 19 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 23rd inst. 19 11/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 23rd inst. 29 3/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 8 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 23rd inst. 5 3/3 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3/4 p.c. 23rd inst. 5 11/16 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Khandeisa	694
Central India	1,993
Barsi-Nuggar	1,314
Hyderabad-Gaomani	451
Berar	2,229
Central Provinces	1,034
Dholleras	2,873
N.-W. Provinces	480
Rajputana	354
Sind-Punjab	2,777
Compta-Dharwar	43
Egyptians	1,203
East Africans	75
Cotton	15,499
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,118
Linseed	1,940
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	66
Gingellyseeds	6,459
Poppyseeds	43
Groundnuts	43,687
Castorseeds	7,797
Rice	31,222
Myrabollams	2,759
	Tons.
Coal	1,748

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/3 Highest Rs. 36/11 Lowest Rs. 35/11 Closing Rs. 35/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 41/- Highest Rs. 41/3 Lowest Rs. 40/4 Closing Rs. 40/12.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 499 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 26-1-32	7275000	7292000
Receipts Yesterday 25-1-32	80000	25000
Exports to date 25-1-32	4674000	4428000
Stock at Ports 22-1-32	4382000	4063000
Stock Interior Towns 22-1-32	2174000	1696000
Stock Liverpool 22-1-32	902000	1031000
Visible Supply 22-1-32	8458000	8051000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-32	11158000	10790000
Quantity out of Sight 22-1-32	7008000	5830000

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Miho Maru	4407	17 Jan.	4 Feb.
Kashima Maru	10000		9 Feb
xTango Yasukuni Maru	6893	30 Jan.	13 "
Genoa "	12000	..	23 Feb
*Yamagata Maru	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb
Hakone Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
x Iyo "	10500	....	7 Mar.
	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar

*Do not carry passengers
x Calls at Colombo
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Feb.	20 Feb.
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb	3 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates: Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272 Hornby Road. Phone No. 20279. Telegram "YUSEN"

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:

The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. OKEY, Manager.

A Post-Card

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Alank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J3

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1932

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE IN CALCUTTA

Deshbandhu's Sister & Several Others Arrested.

HOUSE RAIDS GALORE: SEQUEL TO RECENT FIND OF ARMS

Corporation Parks Closed And Guarded By Police

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Shreemati Urmila Devi, sister of the late Mr. C.R. Das, Shreemati Jyotirmoyee Ganguly and Sjt. Sailen Roy, who had been served with notices under the Emergency Ordinance were arrested early this morning.

EDUCATION OFFICER ARRESTED.

Sjt. Kshitish Chandra Chatterjee, Education Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and Miss Labanyaprava Dutt were also arrested this morning under the Emergency Ordinance.

The Special Branch of the Police searched several houses this morning in North and South Calcutta and made several arrests in connection with the recent find of arms in different parts of the city.

CORPORATION PARKS CLOSED.

Elaborate police arrangements were made this morning to prevent "Independence Day" demonstration. As a result of the Police Commissioner's notice upon the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, all Corporation Parks have been closed and are guarded by the police.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.

Except in college hostels and a few shops no enthusiasm marked the hoisting of a few tri-coloured flags. There was no interference with traffic although there were crowds at street corners and junctions.—A.P.

MR. HARDAYAL NAG GETS SIX MONTHS R. I.

29 Congressmen Get 1 Year's R. I.

CALCUTTA, January 25.

About 30 Congressmen including Mr. Hardayal Nag, aged 60, the prominent leader of Chandpur were convicted under the Ordinances, in different Districts of the Province. Mr. Nag was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment, while others were sentenced to twelve months.

Sentenced For Possessing Arms And Ammunition

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Sjts. Mukulchandra Roy and Sukumar Banerji were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to five and four years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, on a charge of having unlicensed revolver and eight cartridges in their possession in a rickshaw in the Central Avenue. The same Magistrate sentenced Sjts. Indubhushan Banerji and Barendra Ghosh to five and four years' rigorous imprisonment respectively on a charge of having an unlicensed revolver and 24 cartridges in their possession in Halliday Park.

Sjt. Sudhir Chandra Jana and five others were placed under the Bengal Ordinance, following their discharge by the Additional District Magistrate, in connection with a bomb find in Bellinghata. —A.P.

CALCUTTA PICKETS JAILED

Nine Arrested

CALCUTTA, January 25.

Nine volunteers, including five women were arrested while picketing in front of Lloyd's bank.

Two volunteers were arrested while leading a procession in Burrabazar in defiance of a police order.

PICKETS JAILED.

Four volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Special Magistrate, Serampore, in connection with picketing.—A.P.

34 CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Six Juveniles Sentenced For A Day

CALCUTTA, January 25.

Thirty-four volunteers were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 6 months' in connection with the civil disobedience movement in Calcutta and Howrah.

Six juveniles, arrested in this connection were sentenced till the rising of the Court by the Third Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

BANK OF ENGLAND WILL REPAY.

15,000,000 Sterling Each To French And New York Banks.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that the Bank of England will repay at maturity on February 1st credits of fifteen million sterling each of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France, thereby completing the redemption of fifty million sterling granted to Britain in August in defence of Sterling.

Operation will be carried out without reduction of the Bank of England's gold reserve.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 26

The announcement that Bank of England is repaying French and American credits is everywhere hailed as striking proof of Britain's financial soundness.

The "News Chronicle" thinks that the announcement should encourage the confidence in the pound abroad.

The "Morning Post": It is welcome announcement.

The "Financial News": A sterling feat.

The "Daily Mail": It should have most favourable effect.

The "Daily Telegraph": It will confirm the growing appreciation of Britain's financial strength.

The "Daily Herald": It should immediately improve the foreign confidence in Britain's financial position.

The "Times:" This is the best news that money market has had for many months and is a notable sign of strength, the psychological effects of which it would be difficult to over-estimate—Reuter's Special.

Plan Of Attack On Dartmoor Prison?

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS & THEIR SEQUEL

Hundred Soldiers With Loaded Revolves Posted By Govt

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sensational rumours that friends of convicts are planning attack on Dartmoor prison from outside are said to be responsible for a dramatic despatch to Dartmoor last night of a hundred soldiers of Worcestershire Regiment. The is officially discribed as "precautionary measure."

The prison now resembles a beleaguered fortress. All strategic approaches are guarded by soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. A machinegun squad has been posted on the main road with orders that none shall be allowed to pass until papers are examined.

Although all is quiet inside the prison, it is believed that friends of convicts are endeavouring to organise a mass escape and in that connection have approached prison in cars. It is also suspected that freed convicts carried messages to outside world.—Reuter's Special.

NO OUTDOOR WORK FOR CONVICTS

In Dartmoor Prison

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The town of Dartmoor passed an undisturbed night. It is stated that none of the men, who are in hospital, is critically injured. The outdoor work for the convicts has, for the present, been cancelled in order to obviate the risk of attempts to escape. Two Home Office officials have arrived at the prison, where at present, there are only 440 convicts, although it can accommodate a thousand, but the percentage of the long-term criminals has increased owing to the policy of transferring the short-service convicts elsewhere.

RESCUER OF OFFICIAL'S LIFE

Execution Of Dartmoor Prisoner Reprieved

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The convict who saved the life of Colonel Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Dartmoor Prison, during the mutiny yesterday, was George Thomas Donovan, who is serving a life sentence for murder. Donovan who is 33, was convicted in 1928 with two others, of kidnapping a man in a car from Brighton Front, battering, robbing him and leaving him to crawl home from the racecourse. He died a week later. The three men were sentenced to death but reprieved in remarkable circumstances after the executioners had arrived to hang Donovan who protested innocence throughout the trial.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN KARACHI

16 Convictions And 6 Arrests

TWO BOYS AWARDED STRIPES.

KARACHI, Jan. 26

Narayandas Bechar, First Dictator has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to six months further imprisonment and put in Class "C." Kikiben, Second Dictator was sentenced to one year and put in Class "B."

Fourteen others have been given varying terms including stripes to two boys. There have been six arrests including four women pickets.—A. P.

BANKS SERVED WITH NOTICES

Under Unlawful Association Ordinance

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Government of Bombay have issued an order under the Unlawful Associations Ordinance prohibiting four local banks namely the Mercantile Co-operative, The Punjab National, Sind Central Co-operative and Central banks from dealing in any manner with moneys which are in the name of the 45th National Congress also asking them to furnish particulars of persons, amounts, dates etc. in connection with moneys in the names of the 45th National Congress, Sind Provincial and the Karachi District Congress Committees.

It is understood that money in the name of the 45th National Congress amounts to about Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

DURNO OUTRAGE:

EIGHTY PERSONS RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, January 25.

Out of 101 persons arrested in connection with the Durno outrage, eighty were discharged today by the Sardar Sub-Divisional Officer, the rest being already placed under the Bengal Ordinance.—A.P.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS FOR 10 DAYS.

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Following Commission Agent's decision to sever their connection with business in foreign cloth, all dealers in foreign cloth have also resolved to suspend business for ten days.—A. P.

POSTMASTER SENTENCED.

MADARIPUR (Bengal), Jan. 25.

Bhusan Mukhopadhyaya, postmaster of Bhogeswar, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripur on a charge of misappropriating Government money amounting to Rs. 540.—A.P.

U. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

LUCKNOW. Jan. 25.

The following is the personnel of the Provincial Franchise Committee:—Rai Rajeswar Bali, Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Capt. Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mrs. J.P. Srivastava, Mr. H. C. Desanges. Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charna, Rao Bahadur Thakur Bikram Singh, Dr. K.N. Malaviya, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Babu Ram Sahai, Mr. J. H. Darwin, I.C.S., and Dr. S.S. Nehru, I.C.S., Reforms Officer. The Committee will appoint its own Chairman.—A.P.

Beware Of Punitive Police Tax-

BANGALORE NOTIFICATION

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 23.

The imposition of a punitive police tav on the inhabitants of a locality in which or from which any Congress or similar political propaganda, procession, picketing or demonstration is carried on, is the burden of a warning issued by means of a notification to-day by Mr. E. H. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

The notification runs as follows:—Attention of the inhabitants of a locality in which or from which any Congress, or similar political propaganda, procession picketing or demonstration is carried on, is drawn to Section 7 of the Bangalore Police law, which empowers the Hon'ble the Resident to quarter additional police in the locality at the cost of the inhabitants of the locality. The undersigned will take action to have the provisions of this section enforced unless all Congress activities immediately cease. The cost will be recovered from all persons living in the locality unless they are able to prove that they have no association, active or passive with Congress."

PICKETING RE-STARTED.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed to-day in Commercial Street. The Police arrived on the scene and dispersed the volunteers, using light canes. Two volunteers were arrested and taken to the police station.

5 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Five volunteers were arrested to-day at Shoolai for making speeches in defiance of Sec. 144 promulgated by the District Magistrate.

"SADHANA" EDITOR JAILED.

(From a Correspondent)

ANANTAPUR, Jan. 23.

Mr. P. Rama Charlu, Editor, "Sadhana", who was arrested under section 107 Cr. P. C. and whose trial dragged on the whole of last week was sentenced to-day by the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. C. Inniah Reddy, and given one year's simple imprisonment.

The police also charged the accused under the Press Act and he was tried and fined Rs. 30.

DACOITS ARRESTED IN KAPURTHALA STATE.

PHAGWARA, Jan. 25.

The State Police raided a house in village Pallahi, two miles from Phagwara (Kapurthala State), and arrested three alleged dacoits and seized one revolver, one sword and cartridges.—A.P.

TOMBS OF JERICHO KINGS

Discovered By Prof. Garstang.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A remarkable discovery of royal tombs of the Kings of Jericho has been made by Professor John Garstang, Director of the Marston Archaeological Expedition, according to a report received in London by Sir Charles Marston. The tombs contain large quantities of pottery and Egyptian scarabs which definitely settle the date of exodus and help to place beyond doubt the chronology of the Old Testament.

STABILISING SHARE PRICES

International Commerce Chamber's Move.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Brussels.—An important step to stabilise share prices and promote mobility of capital was taken at a meeting of an representatives of Stock Exchanges of Germany, France, Holland, Spain and Switzerland to-day which decided to link up Stock Exchanges by formation of an International Bureau for public security under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter's Special.

"Independence Day" In Ahmedabad.

DR. KANUGA AND OTHERS ARRESTED

COMMISSIONER INVITES LEADING CITIZENS TO CONFER

(Through Telephone).

(By Telephone.)

(4 p.m.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Upto 4 p.m. to-day 22 persons have been arrested in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations.

The main feature everywhere was the snatching of national flags by the police.

Dr. Kanuga, a prominent citizen was warned early morning to take away the flag from his house-top. The police entered and went up to the terrace of the house and removed the flag. Subsequently the doctor was arrested.

There was flag salutation ceremony on the banks of the Sabarmati river, early morning, where five ladies and ten men were arrested.

Some arrests have also been made at the Haja Patel's Pole.

The Commissioner has invited some leading citizens to meet him to-morrow.

The police is petrolling the city.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

Alleged Disposal Of Congres Money

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

Maganlal Joshi, a clerk of the Gujarat Congress Committee and Sjt. Dahyabhai Lallubhai, a Congress Worker, were arrested tonight under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It is alleged that Maganlal Joshi drew money of the Gujarat Congress Committee lying in a local bank after that body was declared unlawful, and passed it on to another Congress body for use in furtherance of the Civil disobedience movement.

Sjt. Dahyabhai Lallubhai, it is alleged, assisted Maganlal Joshi in thus disposing of the money of the Gujarat Congress Committee.

Balavantrai Thakore and Dr. Manidhar who were released on parole to-day were rearrested tonight for breach of parole.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Eleven arrests including that of a boy have been so far made in connection with the setting on fire of the furniture of the Raipur Police Station.

The police recovered fines imposed on Sarabhai Parikh and two other Congress workers by attaching valuables in their houses.—A. P.

Bhavnagar Goes Swadeshi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, January 24.

The nationalist workers of Bhavnagar State are doing good propaganda in Swadeshism. "Swadeshi Week" is observed in all prominent cities by the local workers. The Modh Banias of Botad have passed a resolution not to use any foreign cloth and foreign sugar unless Mahatmaji and other prominent leaders are released.

The cloth-merchants of Kunda have decided not to sell or buy any foreign cloth. The mercantile community of Damnagar have taken a lead in resolving not to deal with foreign cutlery, matches, soaps, cigarettes, etc.

The Mahajan of Mahuwa has gone further in deciding not to attend any marriage where there is an inch of foreign cloth used for the purpose. In Botad, Mahuwa, Kundla, Lilia, Dhola and many other places of Bhavnagar State, Swadeshi propaganda is in full swing.

JALGAON ARRESTS

JALGAON, Jan. 25.

(By Mail).—Four persons including Mr. Vasant Sharma and Mr. G. D. Sonavani who were directed to report themselves daily to the police have been arrested for disobeying the order.

CONGRESS FLAGS REMOVED.

Congress flags which were flying on some of the Municipal-owned school buildings under a resolution passed by the Jalgaon Municipality during the last civil disobedience movement have been hauled down to-day under an order of the Vice-President as required by the police.—A. P.

Arrested For Picketing Excise Shops.

BERHAMPORE, Jan. 24.

(By Mail).—One lady (40) and two young girls and nine young men have been arrested to-day while picketing the local excise shops.—A. P.

Arrested For Defying Order.

CHANDPUR, Jan. 24.

(By Mail).—Nirmal Chandra Sinha, a worker of the Comilla Abhoy Ashram, has been brought here under arrest from his country house within the Chandpur sub-division, as it is reported he had defied an order served upon him under the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932 prohibiting him from leaving Comilla.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

NOAKHALI, Jan. 24.

(By Mail).—Dr Digendra Chaudhery, who was the president of the Choumuhani Congress Committee and Sudhir Ranjan Basu, a Congress worker, were each sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment respectively for violating the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Abdul Rahman and Ganranga Nath of Lakhimpur were also sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment each for the same offence.—A. P.

ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND NOTICES.

TAMLUK, Jan. 25.

(By Mail).—One volunteer was arrested yesterday in front of Samar Parisad Office while distributing Congress Bulletins.

Ashutosh Hanra, who was arrested for pasting and distributing Congress Bulletins has been sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and Satis Chandra Pramanik, his assistant, has also been sentenced to 3 months' by the Sub-Divisional Officer under the unauthorised News Sheet Ordinance.

Twentyfive more notices have been served on Congress Workers and organisers of the different thanas prohibiting them from participating in the civil disobedience movement.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

Babu Harish Chandra Sarkar, the Senior Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Tamluk has been appointed Special Magistrate to deal with the civil disobedience movement cases within the jurisdiction of the Tamluk Sub-Division—A. P.

Utkal "Dictator" Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Jadumani Mangaraj, "dictator" of Utkal, P.C.C. was arrested yesterday while addressing a public meeting at Chaudhari Bazar Chawk.

PICKETING AND ARRESTS

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

Picketing was again resumed this afternoon in Anarkali. A number of foot constables and mounted police were present on the scene long before picketing began. Fifteen volunteers in all were arrested. The shops which were being picketed were closed in order to avoid further arrests. In the evening a procession was taken out which, after parading through Anarkali, terminated in a meeting.—A.P.

WITHIN 18 MONTHS

"India Appreciably Nearer To Dominion Status"

PROF. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Professor Rushbrook Williams leaves for India on the 28th January. In the course of a lecture in London, he prophesied the introduction of a Bill within 18 months bringing India appreciably nearer to Dominion Status. "There at present does not exist sufficient inherent stability to enable the immediate conferment of Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster, but there is no reason why India should not get very quickly what was called Home Rule."—Reuter.

SAVITRI DEVI ARRESTED

Delhi Pickets Arrested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Savitri Devi, Dictator, was arrested this evening Faridul Haq Ansari has been appointed the new Dictator.

The House of Swami Samanand was searched by police.

A number of volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing the cloth market.—A. P.

WOMEN POLITICALS ON HUNGER STRIKE ?

BENARES, Jan. 25.

It is reported that some women political prisoners have resorted to a hunger strike in the Benares Central Jail as a protest against the alleged ill-treatment meted out to one of them. —A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House